

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1920

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



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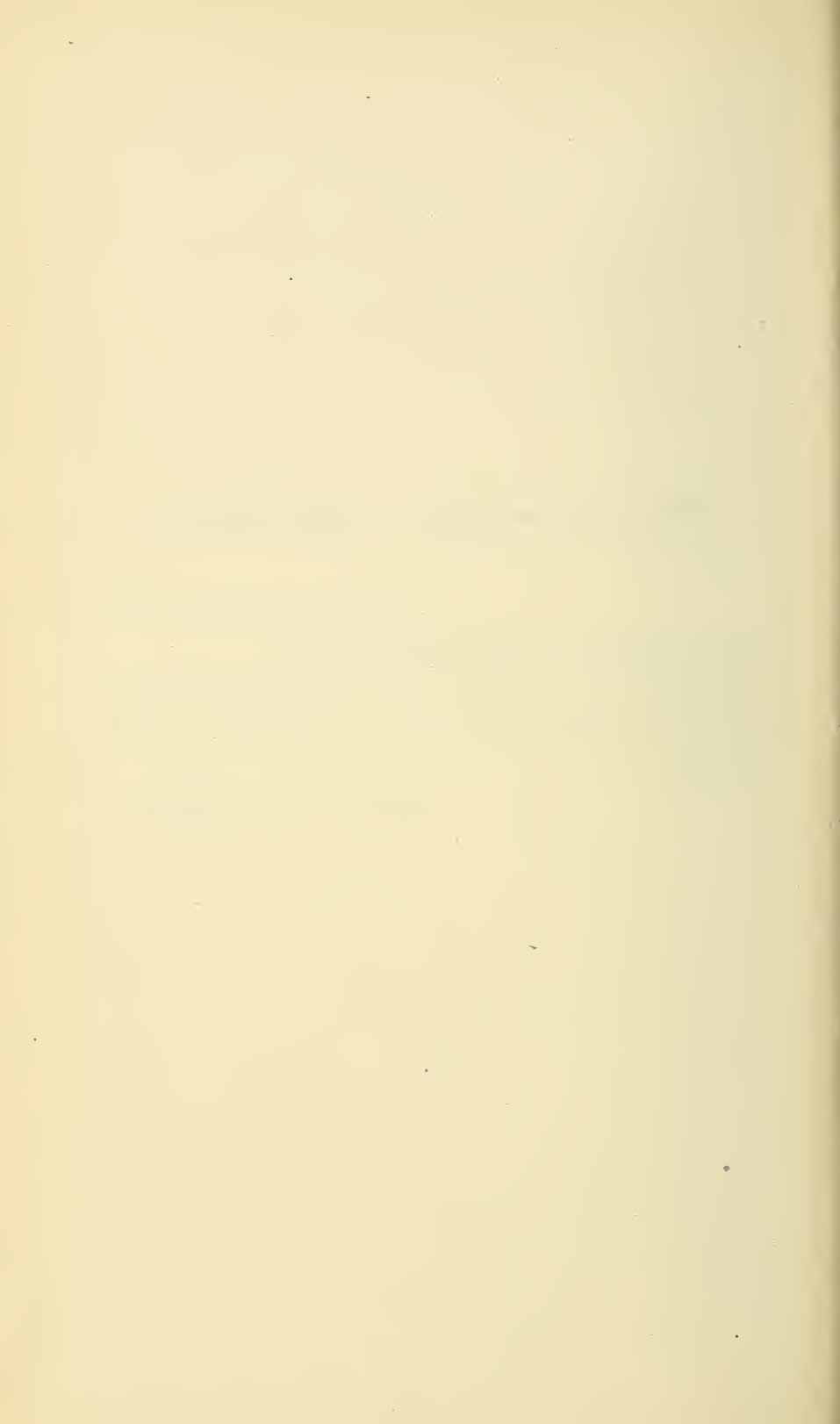
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, April 1, 1921.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.

The report of the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools for the year ending Nov. 30, 1920, is herewith respectfully presented.

RICHARD K. CONANT,
Commissioner.



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES.

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director*.
JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH, *Chairman*.
AMY E. TAYLOR, LEXINGTON, *Vice-Chairman*.
MATTHEW LUCE, COHASSET.
MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE, BROOKLINE.
JAMES D. HENDERSON, NEWTON.
DAVID R. COLLIER, GARDNER.
RALPH A. STEWART, BROOKLINE.
EUGENE T. CONNOLLY, BEVERLY.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

ROBERT J. WATSON, ROOM 305, 41 MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys*.
GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys*.
CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls*.
JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch*.
EDITH N. BURLEIGH, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch*.

THE SCHOOLS.

1. Lyman School for Boys, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which are set apart for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school, 450. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

2. Industrial School for Boys, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 9 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 270. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. Industrial School for Girls, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 268. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

PART I

REPORT OF TRUSTEES

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To the Commissioner of Public Welfare.

The Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools respectfully present the following report for the year ended Nov. 30, 1920, upon the three juvenile industrial schools under their control.

Respectfully,

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, *Director,*
JAMES W. McDONALD, *Chairman,*
AMY E. TAYLOR, *Vice-Chairman,*
MATTHEW LUCE,
MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE,
JAMES D. HENDERSON,
DAVID R. COLLIER,
RALPH A. STEWART,
EUGENE T. CONNOLLY,

Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

ROBERT J. WATSON,
Executive Secretary.

REPORT.

The year just closed is the first one under the so-called consolidation act (chapter 350 of the General Acts of 1919), which reduced the number of State departments to twenty. That law, which went into effect Dec. 1, 1919, provides that the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools shall serve as the Division of Juvenile Training under the Department of Public Welfare.¹

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

Several changes in the personnel of the Board of Trustees and in the heads of departments under the Board have taken place during the year.

Charles M. Davenport, for eight years vice-chairman of the Board, was designated director of the Division by Governor Calvin Coolidge under the provisions of the above-mentioned act.

Mr. Carl Dreyfus, who had been a member of the Board of Trustees for thirteen years, and who had been chairman of the Board since its organization under its present name, resigned

¹ The substance of this act as it applies to the trustees is as follows (see sections 87, 88, 89, 91 and 92 of chapter 350, General Acts of 1919):—

The department of public welfare shall be the lawful successor of the state board of charity and the homestead commission.

The department of public welfare shall be under the supervision and control of a commissioner, to be known as the commissioner of public welfare, and an advisory board of six members, two of whom shall be women, all of whom shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council.

The commissioner shall be the executive and administrative head of the department.

The department shall be organized in three divisions, — namely, a division of aid and relief, a division of child guardianship, and a division of juvenile training. There shall be a director for each division. The division of aid and relief shall include the functions heretofore exercised by the division of state adult poor of the board of charity. The division of child guardianship shall include the functions heretofore exercised by the division of state minor wards of the board of charity. The division of juvenile training shall consist of the board of trustees of Massachusetts training schools as now organized and existing, together with the institutions and departments under its supervision and control. The said board shall continue to exercise its functions as heretofore, as a division of said department.

The director of juvenile training shall be a member of the board of trustees of Massachusetts training schools designated by the governor. He shall receive no compensation as such. His term shall be that of his appointment as trustee.

in the spring of 1920, feeling that he could no longer give the necessary time to the work. Judge James J. McDonald was chosen chairman to succeed Mr. Dreyfus, and Miss Amy E. Taylor was elected vice-chairman to succeed Judge McDonald.

The sudden death of James J. Sheehan of Peabody on July 16, 1920, was a great shock to his associates on the Board. Mr. Sheehan was appointed to the Board by Governor Curtis Guild in 1908 as one of the original members of the (then separate Board) trustees for the Industrial School for Boys, and during these years he had served faithfully and conscientiously in all of the activities of the Board. At the time of his death he was chairman of the maintenance and equipment committee, one of the most important committees of the Board. He also gave without reserve of his time and energy to the parole work of the Industrial School for Boys. The hundreds of boys who came before him in the parole committee meetings will never forget his gentle manner and keen interest in their future welfare. It was hoped that the operation which he underwent would enable him to do even more in the work which he loved and into which he put his whole heart and soul. His death was a great loss to the Commonwealth.

Mr. Ralph A. Stewart, lawyer, of Brookline was appointed on May 12, 1920, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Dreyfus, who resigned.

Mr. Eugene T. Connolly, lawyer, of Beverly was appointed on Sept. 1, 1920, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Sheehan, deceased.

On June 1, 1920, Mr. Walter A. Wheeler, who had been serving the State for forty-eight years — twenty-five years as superintendent of the Boys Parole Branch — tendered his resignation because he had reached the retirement age.

His place was filled by the promotion of Mr. John J. Smith from the position of assistant superintendent to superintendent. Mr. Smith had been a visitor to paroled boys for six and a half years, and had been assistant superintendent for a little more than a year.

On June 9, 1920, Mrs. Amy F. Everall resigned, after ten years of able service in the capacity of superintendent of the Industrial School for Girls, to settle in the West. Her place

was filled by the promotion of Miss Catharine M. Campbell from the position of assistant superintendent to superintendent. Miss Campbell had been connected with the school for over fourteen years, and had been assistant superintendent for eleven and one half years.

SCHOOL POPULATION.

The fluctuation in the number of commitments to the training schools during the past three years is not susceptible of accurate explanation, but undoubtedly a strong factor has been the unsettled conditions due to the recent war, for, as a general rule, industrial conditions influence the numbers to a considerable extent.

At the Lyman School the commitments were about the same as in the years before, although the number of boys in the school at the close of the year was larger. A special effort has been made by the Parole Branch during the past year to reduce the number of boys who are returned to the school for training and discipline. Every effort is made by the visitor to keep the boy at home or in place if he gives any indication of being able to succeed.

At the Industrial School for Boys the number of commitments was reduced 24 per cent, due to a great extent, probably, to the post-war industrial boom. A new cottage will be opened at the beginning of the year which will enable the school to handle more satisfactorily a larger number of boys. The industrial outlook as the year closed would indicate that the school might soon increase its numbers to its capacity.

The commitments to the Industrial School for Girls have decreased about 34 per cent, as compared with the number for the previous year.

The following tables show more definitely the school population in all the schools during the past few years: —

TABLE 1.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

	1918.	1919.	1920.
Lyman School for Boys,	419	332	347
Industrial School for Girls,	169	180	118
Industrial School for Boys,	289	374	285

TABLE 2.—*Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1920, the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on Nov. 30, 1920.*

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES.			Normal Capacity.	Number in School Nov. 30, 1920.
	1918.	1919.	1920.		
Lyman School for Boys,	501	463	439	450	454
Industrial School for Boys,	252	270	221	270	232
Industrial School for Girls,	341	306	334	268	321

TABLE 3.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

YEAR (ENDING NOVEMBER 30).	Lyman School for Boys.	Industrial School for Boys.	Industrial School for Girls.	Total.
1911,	197	139	109	445
1912,	215	177	106	498
1913,	254	202	126	582
1914,	246	239	125	610
1915,	289	218	90	597
1916,	257	221	134	612
1917,	384	258	155	797
1918,	419	289	169	877
1919,	332	374	180	886
1920,	347	285	118	750
Totals,	2,940	2,402	1,312	6,654

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD.

On Nov. 30, 1920, the total number of children who were wards of the trustees was 3,950, distributed as follows:—

TABLE 4. — *Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools Nov. 30, 1920.*

SCHOOL.	In the Schools.	On Parole.	Total.
Lyman School,	454	1,685	2,139
Industrial School for Boys,	232	829	1,061
Industrial School for Girls,	321	429	750
Total,	1,007	2,943	3,950

In all the schools now the boys and girls returned for violation of their parole are separated from the new commitments. This gives the new boy and girl a better chance to get the right start in the school.

Statistics seem to show that the boy or girl who receives a longer course of training in the schools is more likely to succeed on parole than the one who is released soon after commitment. When the numbers in the schools are low, it gives the officers a better opportunity to do individual work with the children, and enables them to keep them until it seems that they are really ready for parole.

REMOVAL OF CENTRAL OFFICES OF THE BOARD.

Owing to the crowded conditions of the State House, which made it necessary to have the different branches in different places, authorization was secured from the Governor and Council to rent the present quarters at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, where all branches of the Board's activity, except the institutions, could be together. The centralization and the installation of a private switchboard have increased the efficiency of the work.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The Board has held 19 meetings during the year, in addition to the 36 meetings of the various committees. The material side of the various departments under the Board always demands much attention, but the trustees try not to lose sight of the human side in their relations with the officers and the boys and girls under their care. Each request for the release on parole of a boy or girl is given careful and thorough attention by the trustees. During the past year the Board considered 2,052 cases dealing with the parole of boys and girls.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO SCHOOLS.

A total of 150 visits have been made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. Fifty-two of these visits were made to the Industrial School for Boys, 50 to the Industrial School for Girls, and 48 to the Lyman School.

THE COST.

During the year there have been substantial increases in salaries all along the line. The total cost of the work under this Board for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1920, exclusive of expenditures for buildings and other permanent improvements at the three schools, was distributed as follows:—

Office of executive secretary and expenses of trustees, including printing of annual report,	\$7,189 26
Expenses of Boys Parole Branch, including board, clothing and tuition in schools of young boys on parole,	67,149 27
Expenses of Girls Parole Branch,	28,929 46
Maintenance of Lyman School for Boys,	224,700 43
Maintenance of Industrial School for Boys,	155,070 16
Maintenance of Industrial School for Girls,	155,672 86
<hr/>	
Total,	\$638,711 44

The weekly per capita cost of the three schools, figured on the basis of inmate numbers, has continued to rise with the higher trend of commodity prices, with higher salaries, and with

decreased numbers over which fixed overhead is distributed, having been for the two years ending Nov. 30, 1920, as follows: —

	1919.	1920.
Lyman School,	\$8 09	\$9 85
Industrial School for Girls,	6 98	8 95
Industrial School for Boys,	9 00	13 48

HEALTH IN THE SCHOOLS.

The health of both the inmates and officers in the three schools has been above the average. The Lyman School and Industrial School for Girls are both fairly equipped with hospital facilities to take care of all ordinary cases of sickness in those schools. Although the available facilities at the Industrial School for Boys are rather limited, the health of the inmates has been so good that the small building used for an infirmary has not been overrun.

The Schick test is being used at the Lyman School to test boys for the existence and also susceptibility to diphtheria, and the boys at the Industrial School for Boys are all immunized.

One who has not seen some of the boys and girls when they enter the training schools can hardly believe how quickly and how thoroughly they respond to regular habits of eating, sleeping, exercise, fresh air, etc. The physical appearance of most of them is improved to such an extent that they look like different people.

COTTAGES FOR SMALLER BOYS.

Although the law provides that all boys committed to the Lyman School must be under fifteen at the time of commitment, there is a great range in their sizes and experiences. Long experience has shown that the small boy can be trained and disciplined much better if he is placed with a small group of boys about his own age, away from the main school. These young boys need the special care and interest of a cottage master and matron who take the place of father and mother

as far as possible. An ideal place for such a cottage was found when, twenty-five years ago, a small farm was purchased near the village of Berlin, about seven miles from the main school. The boys have their own work, school, play, etc. Each one is studied with care in order to give him just the right sort of help and supervision which will correct his faults, strengthen his weaknesses and give him a new idea of his place in life. Five years ago a similar cottage (Riverview), located three-quarters of a mile from the main school, was established in a remodeled farmhouse. These two cottages provide for the youngsters.

MR. AND MRS. IRA G. DUDLEY.

The success of the Berlin branch has been due to the faithful and efficient service of those in charge of it, — Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley. They have been in the minds of the superintendent and the trustees this year, especially, because they have just completed twenty-five years of service to the school. During these years about 1,300 boys have had the privilege of coming in contact with these loyal workers for the reformation of young manhood. Each boy is looked upon and treated as if he were their son. Their keen interest in each boy's problem, their sympathetic appeal to the best in each boy, and their devotion to the boys in their care have made their work an important factor in the success of the school.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC AT SCHOOLS.

Each year, in the fall, when the academic part of the work at the Lyman School for Boys begins, the bandmaster looks over the boys for band recruits. He is after enthusiasm, determination to learn, patience and grit more than for boys who can already play musical instruments. Practically all of the boys have never handled a musical instrument before. A few months' training makes wonderful changes. During the past year two saxophones have been added to the Lyman School band, so that it now numbers 35 pieces. They have played at several patriotic gatherings in the town of Westborough, and have furnished music for all of the special meetings at the school. During the war some of the musicians

in the service were boys who received their musical training at this school.

At the Industrial School for Boys there is no band, but much is made of community singing, which is greatly enjoyed. The boys have also given several very enjoyable concerts and entertainments, some of which have been given outside the school.

At the Industrial School for Girls the work in music consists chiefly of instruction in singing. Excellent training is given in the rudiments of music. Piano lessons are given to those who show special ability. Singing in unison and part singing are greatly enjoyed. The singing at chapel service every morning forms a regular part of the day's program. At this time sacred music, and, occasionally, popular airs, are the order of the day. During the year several excellent musical entertainments have been given.

SPECIAL CLASS AT THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

In addition to the cottages at Berlin and Riverview, which are maintained for the smaller boys who are committed to the Lyman School, another step in advance has been made regarding the care and training of particular groups of boys committed to the Lyman School. Many are committed who are more properly subjects for institutions which give custodial care for a long period. These boys do not fit into the general plan of training at the Lyman School. They are troublesome and a hindrance to other boys on account of their backwardness and retarded mentality. Davitt Cottage, named in honor of the Rev. William Frederick Davitt, who was formerly in charge of the religious instruction of the Catholic boys at the Lyman School, and who was killed in the World War on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1918, was opened during the year and is being used for this class. It is in charge of specially trained teachers and officers who understand this type of boy. The results obtained thus far are so gratifying that such a cottage must remain a part of the institution until sufficient accommodations are provided in other institutions for this class of boys. This cottage was provided by a special grant from the Legislature.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SCHOOLS.

On March 18, 1920, the general kitchen and laundry building at the Industrial School for Boys was almost completely destroyed by fire. It was an old building which was standing when the school was organized, and was remodeled for a kitchen and laundry. A temporary wooden structure has been erected, but a request has been made to the Legislature for an appropriation to erect a new general kitchen and laundry building to take its place.

There is still a great need for an infirmary building at this institution. The present quarters are inadequate for ordinary demands, with nothing in reserve in case of an emergency such as an epidemic, or to meet the growing numbers.

The trustees have renewed their former request to the Legislature for an appropriation for an infirmary building.

The need for a general kitchen, storage and laundry building at the Lyman School for Boys was never greater than at the present time. The need along this line, where all supplies can be in one place under the supervision of a storekeeper, for an institution of approximately 500 inmates is very great indeed. The basement of some of the cottages, which should be available for boys' playrooms, must now be used for storage purposes, and parts of the barn and other buildings are now being used for this purpose.

At the Industrial School for Girls there is need of a new cottage. Experience has shown that the best training and disciplining of delinquent girls can be accomplished by giving each girl a room to herself. With a normal capacity of 268 single rooms, and a daily average of 334 inmates, one can see the real problem. Many of the girls must be housed in large, open rooms where there can be little privacy. This condition impresses upon a girl the fact that she is in an institution, and prevents her from getting the ideals of a home.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES.

All boys and girls committed to the care of the trustees remain in their charge during minority unless they are discharged. The trustees have the power to grant to any boy or

girl in their care an honorable discharge, which, under special statutory provisions, is a complete release from all penalties or disabilities incurred in consequence of commitment to the schools. Such discharge is granted only when a boy or girl has proved to the trustees by his conduct while on parole that he is ready to take his place in the community again and stand on his own feet. It is within reach of every boy and girl. The trustees feel that it is a great incentive to good conduct. During the past year 14 girls and 53 boys earned honorable discharges.

INCREASED SAVINGS.

The trustees feel that a valuable part of the training of a boy or girl lies in inculcating habits of thrift. Earnest endeavor is made to have every boy or girl earning wages save a portion of his earnings, even though it be a very small sum, and to save it regularly. That the efforts of the superintendents and visitors of the parole branches have been successful is attested by the fact that on Nov. 30, 1920, the total savings of the boys in the care of the Board amounted to \$14,697.18, \$2,000 of this amount being invested in Liberty Bonds. These savings represented the accounts of 525 individual boys. The girls' savings were \$15,763.78, representing 358 accounts, in amounts varying from \$20 to nearly \$200.

The savings of the wards are placed in savings banks and held by the trustees for the benefit of the ward, or, when deemed necessary, expended in his behalf. Unless the money is applied for other purposes, these deposits are all paid to the ward when he becomes twenty-one, or to his legal representatives if he dies at any time before such payment.

PART II

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

AND STATISTICS CONCERNING THE WORK OF THE
INSTITUTIONS AND THE PAROLE
BRANCHES.



LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WEST- BOROUGH.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent.*

The statistical tables incorporated in this report show many interesting and encouraging facts. While we have had more new commitments than the previous year, we have had 128 fewer boys returned. This has helped to improve the morale of the school, and also helped to reduce by a large per cent the number of runaways from the school, as the returned boy is the disturbing element.

Table 11 will show that the average length of stay in the school has been increased from 10.75 to 11.74 months, which is none too long.

With one or two exceptions the school program has been the same as in previous years. The help problem that we have had to contend with for several years is beginning to improve. We are now able to engage men and women who are better fitted to guide our boys.

SPECIAL CLASS.

One helpful change has been the opening of Davitt Cottage for a home for feeble-minded boys under the care of a specially trained teacher. We are continually receiving boys of this type who should be in a school for the feeble-minded and in custodial care for a long period. They are misfits — troublesome and unhappy in our regular school life. They are also a drag on the classes and the teachers.

Although Davitt Cottage is not ideal, it makes a comfortable and pleasant home for 15 or 20 boys of this type who need to be under the care of specially trained officers who understand them.

The academic department has maintained its usual high standard. In February the regular work was broken by an epidemic of scarlet fever, the whole institution being placed in quarantine, but the teachers during this period taught as best they could in the cottage reading rooms.

The work of the sloyd, music and drawing classes is worthy of praise. All teachers are not only successful in their school work, but are daily molders of character.

The gymnastic classes and athletic teams have done excellent work under the coaching of Mr. Bryson, and the spirit of clean play has never been more prominent.

There have been two changes in the staff of our regular grade teachers.

PRINTING.

The printing department has been brought up to its former high standing. The work that has been done, both in quantity and quality, has been satisfactory. Nearly every boy in this department has been alert and anxious to learn all he could about the trade. The work taught is of the kind a boy would be required to perform in any large printing plant. With our complete equipment, and boys trained for the work and needing the experience, there seems no reason why we should not be allowed to do printing for other State institutions and departments.

BAND.

Our boys' band has had another year of successful work under the efficient leadership of Mr. Thornton. Two saxophone instruments have been added this year, making 35 pieces in all.

The band has given many concerts for the benefit of the school and pleasure of the parents and friends of the boys on visiting days. They have filled several engagements away from the school. An orchestra has been organized which helps materially in our school entertainments.

ENTERTAINMENT.

We have had many and varied entertainments. "A Prince for a Day," a musical farce, was produced at the school on January 22, and later at the Industrial School for Boys at

Shirley and in several of the surrounding towns with unusual success. Music and words were written by the director, Mr. Thornton.

HOLIDAYS.

All holidays and special days have been appropriately observed. July 4, the close of the school year, continues to be the big day, with special exercises, field sports, concert, military parade and visits of boys' parents.

FARM.

Notwithstanding the cold wet spring we were able to raise for the use of the institution an abundant supply of vegetables and fruit. The apple crop was unusually large and of excellent quality, but the winter crop has not kept well, owing to poor storage accommodations. The corn and onion crops were not as large as usual, but the hay crop was unusually good. The results of the dairy have been good. During the late spring months our herd of Berkshire swine was stricken with hemorrhagic septicemia, a highly contagious and fatal disease. We lost about fifty of the younger pigs, which reduced the profitable showing of this department.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The industrial classes have been kept busy during the season making needed repairs. A sun porch at the hospital has been built, and a sleeping room above will soon be completed.

Dr. E. P. Brigham, who has had charge of the dental work for sixteen years, has resigned. His successor, Dr. William E. Moore of Westborough, has taken hold of the work enthusiastically. The care of the teeth has been given especial attention. All new boys have their teeth carefully cleaned, cavities filled, and those beyond repair removed. Boys are also taught to care for their teeth daily, and before leaving the school their teeth are put in order. New dental equipment is to be purchased.

HEALTH.

The health of the boys has been unusually good. Death has claimed two of our oldest and efficient officers. Mrs. Norman Hennessey died after a long period of poor health.

She had been connected with the institution for nearly twenty years, and was matron of Elms Cottage at the time of her death. She was a faithful, conscientious and earnest employee. We shall miss her and her good influence on the school.

Mr. Norman Packard, who had been connected with the school for more than ten years, died after a short period of illness. Mr. Packard was a highly respected and efficient officer, a man of gentle and kind heart, ever thoughtful and considerate of the boys under his care. He had charge of the second grade of smallest boys committed to the school.

A work deserving of special mention is that of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley, master and matron of the Berlin branch. Hundreds of boys have been given the right start in life while under their care. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley have just completed twenty-five years of faithful services in this department.

The year has been on the whole a pleasant and profitable one. We have had discouragements during the year, but many things to encourage us in the work. Not the least has been the hearty co-operation of the parents and friends who have interested themselves in the boys. We have tried to be kind but firm to the boys, and have endeavored to create about the institution a homelike atmosphere, that the boys may receive the wholesome influences which make honest men and respected citizens.

On the whole, the boys are contented, interested in their studies and work, and loyal to the institution.

The loyalty and interest of the officers, teachers and all who have helped in this work is acknowledged and greatly appreciated by the superintendent and the trustees.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

T. H. AYER, M.D.

We have rarely had fewer cases of serious, acute sickness than during the past year. We have, however, had an unusually large number of cases of infectious disease. None of these were particularly severe, and most of them were very mild cases.

Early in the year several boys had scarlet fever, — one in December, two in January, twelve in February and one in March. Five of these boys, sick enough to have required the services of a special nurse, were sent to the Worcester Isolation Hospital; the others were cared for at the school. Fortunately, Davitt Cottage, which had not been occupied up to that time, was near enough completion to allow us to make use of it for this purpose. At the same time, we were having considerable grippe, about thirty-five cases, which kept the hospital well filled for a few weeks.

During the past few months we have been having diphtheria. There were two cases in August, one in September, four in October and one in November. We have also had five cases of chicken pox and three of mumps. A rather peculiar coincidence was the appearance of two cases of diabetes in the same month, the only cases that have come to the school for many years. Three boys have had appendicitis, but only one required operation. There have been, as usual, several minor accidents.

Previous to this fall we had never made use of the Schick test, or the toxin-antitoxin, for the prevention of diphtheria. In order to prevent the disease absolutely, if possible, we gave the Schick test last September to all the boys in the school. According to our findings about 25 per cent of the boys were

susceptible to the disease. These boys were given the toxin-antitoxin as recommended by the Department of Public Health. The fact that we have had several cases since this was done does not necessarily mean that the serum is not a preventive, since the immunity is not claimed to be complete until after a certain length of time. One boy whose reaction to the Schick test was negative has since had diphtheria in a mild form, but this may have been because of an error on our part either in making the test or interpreting the result.

We propose to continue the use of both the test and the serum, and we anticipate the same favorable results that have been reported in other places.

Following is a partial summary of the work done at the hospital:—

Number of visits by physician,	328
Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients,	10,548
Number of cases admitted to hospital,	296
Number of different patients treated, out-patients,	2,893
Number of different patients treated, ward patients,	296
Average number of patients in hospital daily,	5
Average number of out-patients in hospital daily,	26
Largest number treated in one day, out-patients,	50
Largest number treated in one day, ward patients,	18
Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients,	9
Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients,	1
Number of new inmates examined by physician,	339
Number of inmates leaving examined by physician,	233
Number of inmates returned examined by physician,	113
Number of inmates leaving school examined by nurse,	292
Number of inmates returned examined by nurse,	27
Number of inmates transferred to other hospitals or institutions,	44
Massachusetts General Hospital,	21
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,	4
State Infirmary at Tewksbury,	1
Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded,	1
Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital,	1
Worcester Memorial Hospital,	11
Worcester Contagious Hospital,	5
Number of inmates whose vision was tested,	34
Number of inmates given glasses,	19
Number of inmates whose eyes were treated,	32
Number of inmates whose ears were treated,	44
Number of inmates whose nose and throat were treated,	35

Special cases: —

Pneumonia,	1
Diabetes,	2
Appendicitis,	3
Mumps,	3
Chicken pox,	5
Scarlet fever,	16
Diphtheria,	8
Influenza,	35

Operations: —

Hernia,	1
Circumcision,	3
Deep abscesses,	4
Tonsils and adenoids,	14

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 5. — *Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Boys in school Nov. 30, 1919,	430
RECEIVED: — Committed,	339
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys,	8
Returned from places,	274
Returned boarded boys,	59
Runaways captured,	108
Returned from hospitals,	32
Returned from funerals,	8
Returned from visits to sick relatives,	1
Returned from wedding in family,	1
	<hr/> 830
Whole number in the school during the twelve months,	¹ 1,260
RELEASED: — Paroled to parents and relatives,	356
Paroled to others than relatives,	148
Paroled to make their own way,	1
Boarded out,	122
Runaways,	116
Sent to hospitals,	35
Turned over to police,	1
Transferred to Waverley,	1
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys,	14
Released to funerals,	8
Released to wedding in family,	1
Released to court,	2
Released to visit sick relatives,	1
	<hr/> 806
Remaining in school Nov. 30, 1920,	454

¹ This represents 627 individuals.

TABLE 6. — *Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending Nov. 30, 1920, and previously.*

COUNTIES.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1920.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	1	109	110
Berkshire,	11	388	399
Bristol,	35	1,205	1,240
Dukes,	—	23	23
Essex,	51	1,799	1,850
Franklin,	3	104	107
Hampden,	40	841	881
Hampshire,	3	171	174
Middlesex,	61	2,619	2,680
Nantucket,	—	24	24
Norfolk,	15	679	694
Plymouth,	11	298	309
Suffolk,	81	2,591	2,672
Worcester,	35	1,311	1,346
Totals,	347	12,162	12,509

TABLE 7. — *Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Fathers born in United States, . . .	16	25	24	12	23	23	30	27	18	17
Mothers born in United States, . . .	23	21	25	29	20	20	26	48	33	32
Fathers foreign born,	20	14	31	34	21	19	29	41	27	28
Mothers foreign born,	25	16	26	17	24	26	42	24	24	17
Both parents born in United States, . .	43	37	35	24	33	32	53	49	37	40
Both parents foreign born,	75	94	123	111	149	104	183	242	196	190
Nativity of both parents unknown, . .	15	23	26	51	32	50	37	33	27	51
Nativity of one parent unknown, . . .	31	31	37	26	31	38	48	52	47	40
Per cent of foreign parentage,	44	42	48	45	52	40	48	58	59	55
Per cent of American parentage, . . .	22	17	14	10	11	12	14	12	11	11
Per cent of unknown parentage, . . .	11	10	10	20	11	19	10	8	8	15

TABLE 8. — *Nativity of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Born in United States,	152	190	222	234	282	249	333	363	292	317
Foreign born,	40	24	31	10	7	7	49	53	36	27
Unknown nativity,	5	1	1	2	—	1	3	3	4	3

TABLE 9. — *Ages of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920, and previously.*

AGE (YEARS).	Committed during Year ending Nov. 30, 1920.	Committed from 1885 to 1919.	Committed previous to 1885.	Totals.
Six,	—	—	5	5
Seven,	—	4	25	29
Eight,	1	34	115	150
Nine,	10	115	231	356
Ten,	15	283	440	738
Eleven,	34	532	615	1,181
Twelve,	65	1,029	748	1,842
Thirteen,	96	1,679	897	2,672
Fourteen,	114	2,498	778	3,390
Fifteen,	7	178	913	1,098
Sixteen,	5	20	523	548
Seventeen,	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over,	—	2	17	19
Unknown,	—	12	32	44
Totals,	347	6,390	5,518	12,255

TABLE 10. — *Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Had parents,	216
Had no parents,	25
Had father only,	30
Had mother only,	51
Had stepfather,	11
Had stepmother,	7
Had intemperate father,	23
Had both parents intemperate,	14
Had parents separated,	13
Had attended church,	343
Had never attended church,	4
Had not attended school within one year,	22
Had not attended school within two years,	6
Had been arrested before,	231
Had been inmates of other institutions,	98
Had used tobacco,	108
Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested,	109
Were attending school,	132
Were idle,	83
Parents owning residence,	39
Members of the family had been arrested,	80

TABLE 11. — *Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Boys.	LENGTH OF STAY.		Boys.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
4,	—	3 ¹	13,	1	1
3,	—	4	11,	1	2
4,	—	5	9,	1	3
6,	—	6	7,	1	4
8,	—	7	7,	1	5
12,	—	8	4,	1	6
10,	—	9	4,	1	7
17,	—	10	3,	1	10
31,	—	11	1,	2	—
19,	1	—			

Total number paroled for first time during year, 173; average length of stay in the school, 11.74 months.

TABLE 12. — *Offences for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Assault,	2
Breaking and entering,	71
Delinquent child,	106
Larceny,	105
Transferred from custody of Division of Child Guardianship,	10
Stubbornness,	34
Running away,	10
False alarm of fire,	1
Vagrancy,	2
Setting fires,	1
Gaming on the Lord's day,	1
Malicious mischief,	4
Total number committed,	347

TABLE 13. — *Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases, for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

YEAR.	Average Number of Inmates.	New Commit- ments.	Paroled.	Released otherwise than by paroling.
1910-11,	324.30	197	354	112
1911-12,	358.59	215	394	152
1912-13,	408.39	254	433	176
1913-14,	446.31	246	442	162
1914-15,	442.00	289	545	128
1915-16,	448.50	257	497	183
1916-17,	467.68	384	574	264
1917-18,	500.07	419	715	247
1918-19,	463.79	332	866	303
1919-20,	438.79	347	627	179
Average for ten years,	429.84	294	544.7	190.6

TABLE 14. — *Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.**A. Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.*

	Years.		Years.
1911,	15.44	1916,	15.61
1912,	15.63	1917,	14.33
1913,	15.09	1918,	14.06
1914,	15.23	1919,	13.82
1915,	15.83	1920,	13.98

B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.

	Months.		Months.
1911,	18.49	1916,	15.47
1912,	19.76	1917,	14.43
1913,	18.42	1918,	12.14
1914,	17.24	1919,	10.75
1915,	16.12	1920,	11.74

C. Average age at commitment for past ten years.

	Years.		Years.
1911,	13.57	1916,	13.02
1912,	13.28	1917,	12.98
1913,	13.22	1918,	12.91
1914,	13.27	1919,	13.04
1915,	13.18	1920,	13.19

D. Number of boys returned to the school for any cause for past ten years.

1911,	274	1916,	386
1912,	374	1917,	279
1913,	410	1918,	361
1914,	377	1919,	461
1915,	405	1920,	333

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.

YEAR.	Gross.	Net.	YEAR.	* Gross.	Net.
1911,	\$6 39	\$6 35	1916,	\$5 44	\$5 42
1912,	6 25	6 23	1917,	5 90	5 89
1913,	5 51	5 48	1918,	7 00	6 98
1914,	5 26	5 23	1919,	8 09	8 06
1915,	5 37	5 31	1920,	9 85	9 83

TABLE 15. — *Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

In 1st grade,	3
In 2d grade,	4
In 3d grade,	27
In 4th grade,	52
In 5th grade,	61
In 6th grade,	86
In 7th grade,	59
In 8th grade,	32
In 9th grade,	5
In high school,	13
Special class,	5

REPORT OF TREASURER.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1920: —

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1919,	\$777 26
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Receipts.

Sales: —

Food,	\$6 20
Clothing and materials,	21 00
Furnishings and household supplies,	1 38
Vegetables,	7 23
Repairs, ordinary,	366 90
	<hr/>
	\$402 71

Miscellaneous receipts: —

Interest on bank balances,	143 72
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546 43
Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations: —

Balance of 1919,	\$19,909 44
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),	10,000 00
Approved schedules of 1920,	201,027 27

230,936 71

Lyman trust fund income,	\$1,160 81
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Less returned to Auditor,	50 00
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1,110 81

Total,	\$233,371 21
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Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,	\$546 43
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Maintenance appropriations: —

Balance November schedule, 1919,	\$20,686 70
Eleven months' schedules, 1920,	201,027 27
November advances,	5,969 28

227,683 25

Lyman trust fund income,	\$1,160 81
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Less returned to Auditor,	50 00
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1,110 81

Amount carried forward,	\$229,340 49
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Amount brought forward,	\$229,340 49	
Balance Nov. 30, 1920:—		
In bank,	\$3,739 82	
In office,	290 90	
		4,030 72
Total,	\$233,371 21	

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, current year,	\$225,400 00	
Expenses (as analyzed below),	224,700 43	
		\$699 57

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services:—

Chas. A. Keeler, superintendent,	\$3,000 00	
Medical,	1,680 00	
Administration,	9,556 17	
Kitchen and dining-room service,	2,136 73	
Ward service (male),	14,298 52	
Ward service (female),	9,452 70	
Industrial and educational department,	20,810 05	
Engineering department,	7,576 31	
Repairs,	6,366 38	
Farm,	3,445 00	
Stable, garage and grounds,	721 13	
		\$79,042 99

Religious instruction:—

Catholic,	\$1,317 66	
Hebrew,	240 30	
Protestant,	427 18	
		1,985 14

Travel, transportation and office expenses:—

Advertising,	\$3 25	
Postage,	437 23	
Printing and binding,	562 38	
Stationery and office supplies,	967 95	
Telephone and telegraph,	620 05	
Travel,	1,322 95	
Sundries (annual report),	17 80	
Freight,	42 55	
		3,974 16

Food:—

Flour,	\$9,413 34	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	2,362 29	
Bread, crackers, etc.,	372 75	
Peas and beans (canned and dried),	583 09	
Macaroni and spaghetti,	219 02	
Potatoes,	32 12	
Meat,	12,253 45	
Fish (fresh, cured and canned),	2,117 95	
Butter,	29 05	
Butterine, etc.,	1,981 63	

Amounts carried forward, \$29,364 69 \$85,002 29

Amounts brought forward, \$29,364 69 \$85,002 29

Food — *Con.*

Peanut butter,	752 27	
Cheese,	417 62	
Coffee,	378 10	
Coffee substitutes,	56 39	
Tea,	200 47	
Cocoa,	271 76	
Eggs (fresh),	1,506 70	
Egg powders, etc.,	163 50	
Sugar (cane),	3,894 34	
Fruit (fresh),	130 56	
Fruit (dried and preserved),	1,244 94	
Lard and substitutes,	1,695 88	
Molasses and syrups,	554 90	
Vegetables (fresh),	11 09	
Vegetables (canned and dried),	20 78	
Seasonings and condiments,	766 87	
Yeast, baking powder, etc.,	492 57	
Canned soups,	21 62	
Freight,	673 25	
Pie filling,	70 90	
		42,689 20

Clothing and materials: —

Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$488 31	
Clothing (outer),	2,469 82	
Clothing (under),	1,047 00	
Dry goods for clothing,	6,885 74	
Hats and caps,	434 71	
Leather and shoe findings,	7,457 44	
Machinery for manufacturing,	866 02	
Socks and smallwares,	3,090 50	
Freight,	189 82	
		22,929 36

Furnishings and household supplies: —

Beds, bedding, etc.,	\$1,782 59	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	84 27	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	1,215 51	
Electric lamps,	514 76	
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,	339 06	
Kitchen and household wares,	2,566 33	
Laundry supplies and materials,	2,065 50	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,	399 57	
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	1,088 23	
Freight,	120 12	
		10,175 88

Medical and general care: —

Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$302 92	
Entertainments, games, etc.,	594 84	
Gratuities,	12 97	
Ice and refrigeration,	265 29	
Manual training supplies,	307 75	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	531 56	
Medical attendance (extra),	531 04	

Amounts carried forward, \$2,546 37 \$160,796 73

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$2,546 37	\$160,796 73
Medical and general care — <i>Con.</i>		
Return of runaways,	1,045 63	
School books and supplies,	894 36	
Trunks, handbags, etc.,	280 38	
Water,	943 69	
Sewer rental and repairs,	766 10	
Freight,	44 48	
		6,521 01
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal (bituminous),	\$12,554 49	
Freight and cartage,	8,574 46	
Coal (anthracite),	2,020 05	
Freight and cartage,	934 32	
Electricity,	2,389 29	
Oil,	484 37	
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	327 68	
Freight,	19 61	
		27,304 27
Farm: —		
Bedding materials,	\$435 11	
Blacksmithing and supplies,	101 13	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	162 85	
Dairy equipment and supplies,	151 70	
Fencing materials,	27 70	
Fertilizers,	1,351 42	
Grain, etc.,	11,084 77	
Hay,	902 59	
Harnesses and repairs,	76 58	
Other live stock,	60 00	
Rent,	185 42	
Spraying materials,	199 03	
Stable and barn supplies,	79 49	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	901 93	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	1,178 00	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	190 33	
Freight,	179 20	
		17,267 25
Garage, stable and grounds: —		
Automobile repairs and supplies,	\$638 13	
Fertilizers,	100 00	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	9 35	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	33 50	
Freight,	1 69	
		782 67
Repairs, ordinary: —		
Brick,	\$98 00	
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	600 00	
Electrical work and supplies,	847 27	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	494 61	
Labor (not on pay roll),	866 61	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	669 91	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	799 16	
Plumbing and supplies,	1,029 24	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$5,404 80	\$212,671 93

Amounts brought forward, \$5,404 80 \$212,671 93

Repairs, ordinary — *Con.*

Roofing and materials,	129 58	
Steam fittings and supplies,	1,112 75	
Tools, machines, etc.,	78 65	
Boilers, repairs,	526 35	
Dynamos, repairs,	107 21	
Engines, repairs,	72 67	
Freight,	147 58	
Machinery repairs,	168 95	
Machinery safety guards,	370 00	
		8,118 54

Repairs and renewals: —

Loose nailing machine,	\$277 19	
Two electrical stoves for cottages,	300 00	
Fire alarm box,	58 93	
To replace worn-out hot and cold water pipes,	1,441 82	
Main feed wire for electric lights,	718 22	
Five toilets to replace old ones,	187 68	
Bed-lasting machine,	307 94	
Sun porch for hospital,	418 33	
1 set slipper cutting dies,	199 85	
		3,909 96

Total expenses for maintenance, \$224,700 43

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	\$4,030 72	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account maintenance,	5,969 28	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1920, schedule,	13,673 16	
		\$23,673 16

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	\$23,673 16
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PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 438.79.

Total cost for maintenance, \$224,700.43.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.8479.

Receipt from sales, \$402.71.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0176.

All other institution receipts, \$143.72.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0063.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1920.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

37 acres, 147 rods grounds (about buildings),	\$10,774 81	
103 acres, 140 rods mowing,	13,503 75	
87½ acres tillage,	10,002 06	
13½ acres orchard,	1,710 00	
11 acres, 45 rods woodland,	338 43	
115 acres pasture,	2,875 00	
19 acres, 49 rods waste and miscellaneous,	729 04	
$\frac{9}{10}$ acre railroad siding,	200 00	
		<hr/>
		\$40,133 09

Buildings.

Willow Park Cottage,	\$5,000 00
Maple Cottage,	3,700 00
Elms Cottage,	22,000 00
Chauncey and Lyman cottages,	38,000 00
Gables Cottage,	9,000 00
Hillside Cottage,	15,000 00
Worcester and Wachusett cottages,	47,000 00
Oak Cottage,	16,000 00
Boulder Cottage,	17,000 00
Wayside Cottage,	5,900 00
Bailey (now Davitt) Cottage,	5,500 00
Administration building,	11,100 00
The Inn,	1,000 00
Storehouse,	12,300 00
School building,	43,400 00
Power station,	44,043 00
Greenhouse,	2,000 00
Scale building,	500 00
Hospital,	12,000 00
Piggery,	1,000 00
Cow barn,	14,500 00

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$325,943 00	\$40,133 09
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<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$325,943 00	\$40,133 09
Creamery building,	1,436 00	
Henhouses,	1,200 00	
Horse barn and fire station,	7,980 00	
Superintendent's house,	3,500 00	
Superintendent's barn,	600 00	
Superintendent's summer house,	50 00	
Ice house,	1,550 00	
Subways,	6,765 00	
Heating system,	10,049 00	
Hot-water system,	3,465 00	
Sewerage system,	10,650 00	
		373,188 00
Berlin house and grounds,	\$3,400 00	
Berlin barn and sheds,	1,500 00	
Berlin land, 90 acres,	1,100 00	
		6,000 00
Total real estate,		\$419,321 09

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property,	153,952 79
Total valuation of property,	\$573,273 88

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year, .	430	—	430
Number received during the year,	830	—	830
Number passing out of the institution during the year, .	806	—	806
Number at the end of the fiscal year,	454	—	454
Daily average attendance (<i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year.	438.79	—	438.79
Average number of officers and employees during the year, .	53.98	43.84	97.82

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch Nov. 30, 1919,	1,644
Released on parole during year 1920,	629

Total,	2,273
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.,	588

Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1920,	1,685
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Net gain,	41
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Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages,	\$79,042 99
2. Subsistence,	42,689 20
3. Clothing,	22,929 36
4. Ordinary repairs,	12,028 50
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses,	68,010 38

Total for institution,	\$224,700 43
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Expenditures for Parole Branch.¹

Salaries,	\$24,552 48
Office and other expenses,	15,891 25
Boarded boys under fourteen,	24,932 51
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out,	1,773 03
<hr/>	
Total,	\$67,149 27

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

¹ The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions, — the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that "boarded boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY.

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*.

The great decrease in the number of commitments this year, 285, as compared with that of last year, 374, is remarkable inasmuch as industrial conditions were exceedingly good during both periods, and the great influx of last year can hardly be attributed to the so-called economic delinquent, whose law-abiding conduct varies with industrial competition.

The total average attendance has made proper segregation of various types of boys a less difficult matter, and they have remained in the school a slightly longer period. Last year the average length of stay was reduced because of pressure of numbers to eight and one-third months, whereas the policy followed for years of considering each case of parole on its own merits — namely, past history, condition and development in the school, and future conditions to be met after release, and granting parole as soon as it seems reasonably safe to assume that the boy will succeed in the open community — has been followed unhampered by pressure of numbers during the past year, and the average length of stay resulting is nine and one-half months.

Moreover, as each boy has come to feel that his parole was due largely to his own efforts, the general tone of the school has greatly improved.

An unusually large proportion of this year's commitments, fifty-five per cent, are boys whose parents are both foreign born. This is the highest per cent noted.

There is a greatly increased proportion of our boys who have previously attended some other State or county institution, and part of this increase, it will be noted, came from the development of the trustees' policy of transferring from the

Lyman School such boys as it seemed could best be helped by coming in contact with the atmosphere of a school for older boys. The closing during the year of the Suffolk School for Boys at Rainsford Island to new commitments has also had an effect, adding to the class of boys who have had previous institutional experience. There seems also to be a marked tendency, that is new, on the part of some courts to commit directly to this school boys, already under the trustees' care, who had been committed previously to the Lyman School.

This increase in old institution boys is large enough to make a new problem for us, inasmuch as this type of boy has acquired a sort of immunity to good advice and moral instruction, and takes his last commitment in a blasé sort of fashion as all in the day's work. The presence of such boys in the school interferes greatly with the training of the more plastic boys who are receiving their first experience in a school of this kind.

HEALTH.

The health of the boys still continues a matter for satisfaction. Boys gain in weight from 15 to 30 pounds during their stay at this school. In very many cases the mere improvement in physical condition undoubtedly is all that is needed to give the boy the force and balance needed for success after leaving the school. For a detailed account of specific medical treatment and the need of a new hospital building reference is made to the report of the school physician herewith appended.

ACADEMIC EDUCATION.

Education for character on a basis of industry is the keynote of the school. Attention is called to the great opportunity for moral education by way of academic education in the schoolroom. A consideration of the literacy table (see Table 22) also indicates the need of more schooling as a matter of developing individual efficiency. The addition of another teacher that has just been made will, it is believed, prove of great value in developing this side of the training given.

By giving a special examination to each boy to determine his grade standing there is found to be a marked drop from the

standards indicated in Table 22, which is taken from the statements of the boys and their parents. This is no doubt due in part to the lapse of time since they last attended school (see Table 20), and in part to the fact that they merely struggled through the grades past. All this emphasizes the need for additional academic training, if the boy is to acquire unusual efficiency.

PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The equipment of the school continues to improve. The new cottage for thirty boys has been completed, and the approaching roads and walks are built. Some grading work has given us a much-improved playground with an 8-lap running track, and we are at present making a fill of 135 yards to build the roadway and grading called for in our plan of development, and which when completed will give the school a finished appearance.

On the 18th of last March the general kitchen and laundry building took fire and became an almost total loss. This was an old Shaker building remodeled for temporary use and already had been outgrown by the development of the school. A temporary building was erected at a cost of \$2,500, and new equipment installed. This equipment is all available for a new service building which should be built as soon as possible, that this vital part of our daily needs — food and laundry — may be adequately provided for.

A new roof is required for the warehouse, and has been asked for in the regular maintenance budget.

The excessively high price of material made it unwise to attempt to complete the swimming pool for which a sum of money was allotted. This should, however, be installed the coming year.

FARM.

That the farm not only offers valuable training and out of doors work for our boys, but also is a valuable asset in the food produced, is shown by the following brief statement of production: —

	1919.	1920.
Poultry (pounds),	2,609	3,391
Pork (pounds),	11,377	19,125
Beef (pounds),	67 ¹	1,200
Eggs (dozens),	2,541	3,612
Milk (quarts),	161,405	151,711
Vegetables (bushels),	7,857	6,778
Fruits (bushels),	1,307	341

¹ Veal.

GENERAL.

The work of the school has gone well during the past year, although there was a constant shortage of employees until the last of the year, when, in common with all employment, conditions became easier.

Although it is difficult to measure the results of character training, the fact that a large majority of the boys succeed when paroled gives some cause for satisfaction, and although gratitude may hardly be considered a sentiment typical of youth, the great number of boys who return for visits to their old school, boys who have been out but a few months or years, and boys who have been out ten years and have families and a solid reputation, shows a loyalty which can only be due to sincere appreciation of the training received.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THOMAS E. LILLY, M.D.

The report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys, at Shirley, for the year 1920 is hereby respectfully submitted.

The health of the boys during the past year has been exceptionally good. The only contagious diseases we have had to deal with were two mild cases of scarlet fever, and one case of advanced pulmonary tuberculosis in a returned boy. We are still at a disadvantage in caring for such cases, as we have no suitable quarters for isolation purposes. The cases of scarlet fever both occurred after visiting day, which fact would suggest that they had come in contact with some convalescent or chronic carrier from outside the school.

There is still a great need of suitable quarters for a hospital, as the present building is entirely inadequate for the work of the physician and dentist. It would be very desirable to have new boys detained for a short period of inspection before leaving the hospital to enter the school. We also need proper quarters and some light occupation for convalescent boys, as at present they must be retained as bed patients until they are returned to their cottages to go to work.

Dr. H. A. Draffin, who, for a number of years, took care of our dental work, has been succeeded by Dr. J. W. Desmond, who devotes two half days every week in caring for the teeth of our inmates.

We find that the health and physical condition of our boys are much better than before their commitment, which is demonstrated by their almost invariably increased weight and muscular development when they are paroled.

The following is a summary of the work of the physician and dentist during the year: —

Number of physician's visits to the school,	375
Number of cases treated at hospital out-patient department, . . .	5,396
Number of cases admitted to hospital,	124
Total number of different patients treated at out-patient department,	1,645
Total number of patients admitted to hospital,	124
Total number of different patients admitted to hospital,	121
Largest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day,	65
Smallest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day,	5
Largest number of patients in hospital in one day,	8
Average number of patients in hospital,	3
Average number of patients in out-patient department,	15
Number of new inmates of school examined by physician,	288
Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, . . .	328
Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, . .	86
Number transferred to any other hospital or institution: —	
Wrentham State School,	1
State Infirmary at Tewksbury,	2
Worcester State Hospital,	2
Lakeville State Sanatorium,	1
Operations performed: —	
Incision for septic condition,	25
Suture of incised wounds,	10
Culturing of nose and throat,	12
Dislocation,	2
Number of immunizations by toxin-antitoxin,	288
Etherizations,	10
Number of new inmates during the year whose vision was tested, .	288
Number of new inmates during the year whose hearing was tested, .	288
Number of glasses prescribed,	23
Special cases for treatment: —	
Scarlet fever,	2
Acute nephritis,	1
Erysipelas,	2
Pneumonia,	2
Dislocations,	2
Gonorrhea,	5
Tonsils and adenoids removed,	6
Fractures,	4

Report of Dental Work performed by Dr. J. W. Desmond.

Number of amalgam fillings,	519
Number of cement fillings,	115
Number of cleanings,	675
Number of treatments,	90
Number of extractions,	635

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 16. — *Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1919,	250	
Committed during the year,	270	
Received from the Lyman School for Boys on transfer,	15	
Returned from parole,	86	
Returned from leave of absence,	8	
Returned from hospitals,	2	
	—	631
Paroled,	253	
Returned paroles placed out,	75	
Granted leave of absence,	8	
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys,	9	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	14	
Taken to State Infirmary at Tewksbury,	2	
Taken to Worcester State Hospital,	3	
Taken to Wrentham State School,	1	
Returned to court, over or under age,	6	
Discharged by court,	2	
Absent without leave,	26	
	—	399
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1920,	232	

TABLE 17. — *Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Both parents born in the United States,	68
Both parents foreign born,	157
Father foreign born and mother native,	22
Father native born and mother foreign,	21
Mother native born and father unknown,	2
Nativity of parents unknown,	15
Total,	285

TABLE 18. — *Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Born in the United States,	246
Born in foreign countries,	38
Italy,	11
Canada and the Provinces,	8
Russia,	4
Portugal and the Western Islands,	3
Greece,	2
Sweden,	2
Poland,	2
Scotland,	1
Philippines,	1
France,	1
England,	1
Lithuania,	1
Austria,	1
Unknown,	1
<hr/>	
Total,	285

TABLE 19. — *Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Larceny,	104
Breaking and entering and larceny,	68
Breaking and entering,	15
Unlawful use of automobiles,	9
Assault and robbery,	1
Forgery,	2
Assault and battery,	6
Assault,	3
Idle and disorderly,	3
Arson,	1
Trespass,	1
Vagrancy,	4
Malicious mischief and destruction of property,	5
Running away,	10
Stubborn child,	41
Miscellaneous,	12
<hr/>	
Total number admitted,	285

TABLE 20. — *Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Had parents living, own or step,	191
Had father only,	25
Had mother only,	42
Parents unknown,	8
Both parents dead,	18
Had stepfather,	15
Had stepmother,	12
Had intemperate father,	48
Had intemperate mother,	1
Parents separated,	12
Had members of the family who had been arrested or imprisoned, .	50
Had parents owning residence,	55
Had not attended school within one year,	215
Had not attended school within two years,	143
Had not attended school within three years,	65
Had been in court before,	235
Had used intoxicating liquor,	14
Had used tobacco,	259
Had been inmate of another institution,	82

TABLE 21. — *Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.¹*

15-16 years,	104
16-17 years,	112
17-18 years,	60
Apparently over 18, ²	2
Apparently under 15,	7

TABLE 22. — *Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

In 3d grade,	4
In 4th grade,	8
In 5th grade,	39
In 6th grade,	50
In 7th grade,	71
In 8th grade,	60
In 9th grade,	19
In high school,	27
Special classes,	7
Total,	285

¹ The statute authorizing commitments to the school reads "not less than fifteen nor more than eighteen years of age."² Including Lyman School transfers.

TABLE 23. — *Length of Stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

BOYS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.		BOYS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1,	—	1	42,	—	9
5,	—	2	53,	—	10
2,	—	3	61,	—	11
2,	—	4	24,	1	—
1,	—	5	5,	1	1
2,	—	6	4,	1	2
12,	—	7	2,	1	3
37,	—	8			

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during the year, 253; average length of stay in the school, $9\frac{1}{2}$ months.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1920:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1919,	\$2,067 71
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*Receipts.**Institution Receipts.*

Sales:—

Farm and stable:—

Cows and calves,	.	.	\$408 00
Pigs and hogs,	.	.	60 00
Horses,	.	.	175 00

 \$643 00

Repairs, ordinary,	125 29
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 \$768 29

Miscellaneous receipts:—

Interest on bank balances,	.	.	.	\$70 66
Sundries,	.	.	.	44 86

 115 52

 883 81
Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance of 1919,	.	.	.	.	\$7,526 56
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),	.	.	.	.	4,000 00
Approved schedules of 1920,	134,430 83

 145,957 39

Special appropriations,	12,888 62
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Total,	\$161,797 53
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Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,	\$883 81
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Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance November schedule, 1919,	.	.	.	\$9,594 27
Eleven months' schedules, 1920,	.	.	.	134,430 83
November advances,	.	.	.	3,340 61

 147,365 71

Special appropriations, approved schedules,	12,888 62
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Balance, Nov. 30, 1920,	659 39
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Total,	\$161,797 53
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MAINTENANCE.

Balance from previous year, brought forward,	\$1,883 47	
Appropriation, current year,	160,200 00	
		<hr/>
Total,	\$162,083 47	
Expenses (as analyzed below),	155,070 16	
		<hr/>
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	\$7,013 31	

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services:—

Geo. P. Campbell, superintendent,	\$3,000 00	
Medical,	1,600 00	
Administration,	5,813 47	
Kitchen and dining-room service,	750 00	
Domestic,	1,350 00	
Ward service (male),	11,685 59	
Ward service (female),	4,199 39	
Industrial and educational department,	14,763 52	
Engineering department,	1,959 24	
Farm,	6,299 52	
Stable, garage and grounds,	615 00	
		<hr/>
		\$52,035 73

Religious instruction:—

Catholic,	\$600 00	
Hebrew,	300 00	
Protestant,	300 00	
		<hr/>
		1,200 00

Travel, transportation and office expenses:—

Advertising,	\$5 74	
Postage,	230 20	
Stationery and office supplies,	685 98	
Telephone and telegraph,	483 78	
Travel,	799 79	
Sundries,	11 03	
Freight,	23 61	
		<hr/>
		2,240 13

Food:—

Flour,	\$5,546 55	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	1,185 46	
Bread, crackers, etc.,	906 31	
Peas and beans (canned and dried),	533 17	
Macaroni and spaghetti,	111 45	
Potatoes,	1,199 04	
Meat,	3,973 12	
Fish (fresh, cured and canned),	941 01	
Butterine, etc.,	81 00	
Peanut butter,	145 14	
Cheese,	201 34	
Coffee,	729 98	
Tea,	234 12	
		<hr/>

Amounts carried forward, \$15,787 69 \$55,475 86

Amounts brought forward, \$15,787 69 \$55,475 86

Food — *Con.*

Cocoa,	387 81	
Egg powders, etc.,	127 50	
Sugar (cane),	2,941 40	
Fruit (fresh),	202 40	
Fruit (dried and preserved),	682 33	
Lard and substitutes,	1,738 67	
Molasses and syrups,	468 44	
Vegetables (fresh),	29 21	
Seasonings and condiments,	485 75	
Yeast, baking powder, etc.,	352 85	
Sundry foods,	327 53	
Freight,	461 94	
		23,993 52

Clothing and materials: —

Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$6,035 93	
Clothing (outer),	63 50	
Clothing (under),	2,771 38	
Dry goods for clothing,	3,257 59	
Hats and caps,	75 00	
Leather and shoe findings,	383 54	
Socks and smallwares,	1,542 58	
Sundries,	3 00	
Freight,	183 09	
		14,315 61

Furnishings and household supplies: —

Beds, bedding, etc.,	\$3,396 10	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	612 69	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	804 94	
Dry goods and smallwares,	347 83	
Electric lamps,	505 50	
Fire hose and extinguishers,	366 00	
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,	237 86	
Kitchen and household wares,	2,611 18	
Laundry supplies and materials,	1,342 00	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,	201 88	
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	829 00	
Sundries,	143 70	
Freight,	199 81	
		11,598 49

Medical and general care: —

Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$111 51	
Entertainments, games, etc.,	237 65	
Manual training supplies,	406 53	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	665 32	
Medical attendance (extra),	180 52	
Return of runaways,	665 08	
School books and supplies,	98 45	
Sundries,	329 31	
Freight,	33 54	
		2,727 91

Amount carried forward, \$108,111 39

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$108,111 39
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal (bituminous),	\$3,843 19	
Freight and cartage,	2,930 01	
Coal (anthracite),	1,534 45	
Freight and cartage,	674 11	
Electricity,	2,097 03	
Oil,	152 64	
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	86 54	
	<hr/>	11,317 97
Farm: —		
Bedding materials,	\$141 01	
Blacksmithing and supplies,	169 67	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	317 32	
Dairy equipment and supplies,	163 84	
Fertilizers,	1,676 35	
Grain, etc.,	9,134 96	
Hay,	732 01	
Harnesses and repairs,	160 71	
Other live stock,	31 65	
Rent,	45 00	
Spraying materials,	186 57	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	1,396 84	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	1,192 37	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	211 21	
Sundries,	386 51	
Freight,	330 54	
	<hr/>	16,276 56
Garage, stable and grounds: —		
Automobile repairs and supplies,	\$573 13	
Blacksmithing and supplies,	25 15	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	80 62	
Fertilizers,	100 00	
Grain,	900 00	
Hay,	391 65	
Stable supplies,	64 35	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	86 75	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	398 68	
Sundries,	4 50	
Freight,	10 17	
	<hr/>	2,635 00
Repairs, ordinary: —		
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	\$263 65	
Electrical work and supplies,	1,556 48	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	732 03	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	2,139 12	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	817 18	
Plumbing and supplies,	490 68	
Roofing and materials,	208 63	
Steam fittings and supplies,	1,244 26	
Tools, machines, etc.,	453 64	
Boilers, repairs,	329 32	
Sundries,	127 24	
Freight,	284 94	
	<hr/>	8,647 17
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$146,988 09

Amount brought forward, \$146,988 09

Repairs and renewals:

Replacements, electrical,	\$958 60	
Replacements, Cottage No. 6,	1,200 00	
Replacements, telephone,	656 50	
Water pipe and hydrants,	57 35	
Cow barn,	985 81	
Laundry machinery,	4,170 00	
Freight,	53 81	
		8,082 07
Total expenses for maintenance,		\$155,070 16

Special Appropriations.

Balance Dec. 1, 1919,		\$14,623 40
Expended during the year (see statement below),	\$12,888 62	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	82	
		12,889 44
Balance Nov. 30, 1920, carried to next year,		\$1,733 96

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	\$659 39	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account maintenance,	3,340 61	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1920, schedule,	16,639 33	
		\$20,639 33

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	\$20,639 33
---------------------------------------	-------------

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 221.16.

Total cost for maintenance, \$155,070.16.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$13.482.

Receipt from sales, \$768.29.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0668.

All other institution receipts, \$115.52.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.01.

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Total expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Central building,	{ Res. 1915, chap. 146, Res. 1916, chapter 137, Res. 1917, chap. 324, }	\$97,700 00	\$308 25	\$97,999 79	\$0 21 ¹
Water system,	Res. 1916, chap. 137,	16,000 00	804 00	15,999 79	21 ¹
Renovating Shaker Cottage,	Res. 1917, chap. 88,	1,545 00	881 06	1,215 97	329 03
Remodeling electric distributing system,	Res. 1917, chap. 88,	1,800 00	529 50	1,799 60	40 ¹
Cottage for 30 boys,	Spec. Acts 1919, chaps. 153, 211, 242,	33,000 00	10,365 81	31,595 07	1,404 93
		\$150,045 00	\$12,888 62	\$148,310 22	\$1,734 78
Balance reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth,				\$0 82	
Balance carried to next year,				1,733 96	
Total as above,				<u>\$1,734 78</u>	

¹ Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1920.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

40 acres school grounds, at \$75,	\$3,000 00
157 acres tillage, at \$30,	4,710 00
116 acres mowing, at \$54,	6,264 00
30 acres of orchard, at \$40,	1,200 00
129 acres pasture, at \$20,	2,580 00
189 acres woodland, at \$20,	3,780 00
229 acres woodland, at \$20,	2,290 00
Sidewalks,	1,500 00

 \$25,324 00
Buildings.

Cottage No. 1 (inmates),	\$12,000 00
Cottage No. 2 (inmates),	6,000 00
Cottage No. 3 (inmates),	5,000 00
Cottage No. 4 (inmates),	13,700 00
Cottage No. 5 (inmates),	13,700 00
Cottage No. 6 (inmates),	6,500 00
Cottage No. 7 (inmates),	15,274 00
Cottage No. 8 (inmates),	18,200 00
Cottage No. 9 (inmates),	33,000 00
Old administration building,	10,000 00
Central building,	97,700 00
Infirmery,	1,500 00
Old chapel building,	2,000 00
Kitchen and laundry building,	4,500 00
Industrial building,	21,500 00
Warehouse,	18,000 00
Old evaporation building,	500 00
Shaker cottage (being remodeled),	2,500 00
Old shop building and sheds,	1,000 00
Brick shop (storage),	200 00
Cow barn and shed,	13,743 00
Horse barn,	1,200 00

 Amounts carried forward, \$297,717 00 \$25,324 00

Amounts brought forward, \$297,717 00 \$25,324 00

Farmer's house (employees),	1,000 00	
House with brick basement (three-tenement),	1,700 00	
Stone house,	1,000 00	
Wagon house,	1,500 00	
Workman's house, south meadow,	1,200 00	
Piggery,	1,200 00	
Dairy house,	1,200 00	
Small tool house,	100 00	
Corn house,	100 00	
North woodshed,	300 00	
North tool shed,	700 00	
Three silos,	550 00	
Two henhouses,	800 00	
Brooder house,	1,000 00	
Ice house,	500 00	
Ice house and refrigerator,	1,489 00	
Work shed,	1,250 00	
Transformer house (heat, light and power), .	200 00	
Water system (cost),	23,031 79	
Sewerage system (cost),	5,918 32	
Telephone system,	1,500 00	
Electrical distributing system,	1,800 00	
Equipment for heat, light and power, . . .	500 00	
		<hr/>
		346,256 11
Total real estate,		<hr/>
		\$371,580 11

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property,	105,131 94	
		<hr/>
Total valuation of property,	\$476,712 05	

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year, .	250	—	250
Number received during the year,	381	—	381
Number passing out of the institution during the year, .	399 ¹	—	399 ¹
Number at the end of the fiscal year,	232	—	232
Daily average attendance (<i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year.	221.16	—	221.16
Number of individuals actually represented,	585	—	585
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly).	41.62	14.90	56.52

¹ Also 26 absent without leave.*Number in Care of Parole Branch.*

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch Nov. 30, 1919,	809
Paroled during year 1920,	255
	1,064
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.,	235
	829
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1920,	829
Net gain,	20

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages,	\$52,035 73
2. Clothing,	14,315 61
3. Subsistence,	23,993 52
4. Ordinary repairs,	16,729 24
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses,	47,996 06

Total for institution, \$155,070 16

Expenditures for Parole Branch.

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, John J. Smith, Superintendent. (See page 80.)

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL.
Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH.

JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent.*

This report covers the work of the Lyman School for Boys at Westborough and the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley.

On Nov. 30, 1920, the total number of boys on parole from both schools was 2,514, an increase of 61 boys over the previous year.

During the year 12,702 visits were made to boys on parole. Of these visits, 9,203 were made to boys on parole from the Lyman School, and 3,499 to boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. There were 1,327 investigations of boys' homes, and 125 investigations of proposed foster homes.

Statistics concerning the work of the department are contained in the accompanying tables.

On June 1 Mr. Walter A. Wheeler, who had been superintendent for twenty-five years, retired on account of the age limitation. After having served faithfully for such a long period, it is pleasing to note that Mr. Wheeler carried with him the best wishes of every person connected with the department, and I am sure also the very best wishes of every boy with whom he had ever been associated as superintendent. There is probably no other individual in the entire State who has done more for the unfortunate youths of this Commonwealth than Mr. Wheeler, and this fact is recognized by all those who were acquainted with his work. The vacancy caused by his resignation was filled by the promotion of John J. Smith, the assistant superintendent, to his position. Mr. Smith had been a visitor in the department for six and one-half years, and for a little more than a year has been assistant superintendent. His love for the boys, his ability to get the boy's point of view, and his years of experience with all sorts of boys well fit him to take up the many problems which the superintendent of this department must solve.

Two new visitors were appointed during the month of August, — Mr. C. F. Gilmore on August 1, and Mr. John Simpson on August 24, to handle the increasing work. The work of the new visitors has been very satisfactory, and they are taking an active interest in their work.

STATISTICS.

A glance at the statistical tables which follow will show that during the year only 353 boys were returned to Lyman School, as compared with 471 during the previous year. This was brought about by several factors, but perhaps the most important of all was the ease with which work could be obtained for these boys. It was not necessary for any boy to be idle for any length of time during the entire year on account of business conditions, and with plenty of work to do boys found less time to get into trouble. Another added factor was that the visitors were using every possible effort to keep boys at their work, and were not returning them until it became absolutely necessary. The same conditions hold true in the case of boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys, the figures showing 86 boys returned for the year, as compared with 95 boys during the previous year.

Roughly speaking, at least 80 per cent of the boys on parole from the Lyman School and the Industrial School for Boys were doing well at the time of the last report. This indicates that the good work done in preparing the boys for parole, as well as the more intensive work done by the visitors, have been large factors.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

There is now on deposit to the credit of boys in the care of this department, or who were formerly in its care, approximately \$16,000, in addition to the \$2,000 in Liberty Bonds. Every effort is being made to conserve the earnings of our wards for their benefit, and a substantial increase is looked for next year.

The experiment of having boys at wages purchase all their necessary clothing through the superintendent, who is able to buy at wholesale prices, is now being tried. This saving ought

to be considerable. So far the arrangement has been satisfactory, and it is hoped it will prove even more so in the future.

OUTLOOK.

Present business conditions undoubtedly have a very bad effect on our boys, and if these conditions do not improve materially within a few months it will be still harder to keep boys on the straight and narrow path. To all those who are conversant with social welfare work it is evident that idleness breeds mischief, and with enforced idleness, mischief will necessarily follow. It is hoped, however, that after a few months business will again assume normal proportions, and the boys will have plenty of opportunities for work.

The visitors and office force have shown an admirable spirit of working for the best interests of the department, and their efforts are deeply appreciated.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH.

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 24. — *Changes in number of Lyman School boys on parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1919, 1,644
 Number of boys paroled during year ending Nov. 30, 1920, . . . 629

Boys on visiting list during the year 1920, 2,273

Number of boys returned to school during year ending Nov.

30, 1920,	353
Became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1920,	161
Boys committed to Industrial School during the year,	16
Boys committed to Massachusetts Reformatory during the year,	12
Boys died during the year,	11
Honorably discharged from custody during the year,	35
	588

Number of boys on parole Nov. 30, 1920, 1,685

Net gain, 41

TABLE 25. — *Occupations of Lyman School boys on parole Nov. 30, 1920.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines,	232	13.76
Out of State and occupation unknown,	122	7.24
At board attending school,	88	5.22
Attending school not boarded,	267	15.84
Employed on farms,	140	8.32
In mills (textile),	102	6.04
In other mills and factories,	120	7.12
Recently released,	10	.59
Idle,	49	2.91

TABLE 25. — *Occupations of Lyman School boys on parole Nov. 30, 1920*
— Concluded.

	Number.	Per Cent.
Classed as laborers,	61	3.63
In machine shops,	26	1.54
In shoe shops,	61	3.63
Clerks and in stores,	61	3.63
In institutions,	16	.94
Ill,	2	.12
Occupations unknown,	71	4.21
Whereabouts and occupation unknown,	80	4.74
In printing plants,	13	.77
College,	1	.07
Canadian Army,	2	.12
Messengers and doing errands,	40	2.38
In 16 different occupations,	121	7.18
	1,685	100.00

The records of the above 1,685 boys show that at the time of the last report 1,418, or 84 per cent, were doing well; 49, or 3 per cent, were doing fairly well; 16, or 1 per cent, were doing badly; out of State and occupation unknown, 122, or 7 per cent; and the whereabouts and conduct of 80, or 5 per cent, were unknown. During the year just closed 16 boys whose parents were dead or not able to care for them were sent to other relatives.

TABLE 26. — *Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

To court,	2
Number of boys paroled to their own homes or with relatives,	356
Number of boys paroled to others,	148
Number of boys paroled on own responsibility,	1
Number of boys paroled and boarded out,	122

Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation, 629

Number of individuals at board Nov. 30, 1920, 88

TABLE 27. — *Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

For violation of parole,	350
For relocation and other purposes,	3
Total of returns,	353

TABLE 28. — *Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who have become of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines,	40	24.84
In machine shops,	1	.62
In textile mills,	9	5.60
In different occupations,	23	14.30
Occupations unknown,	1	.62
Out of State,	23	14.30
Whereabouts unknown,	43	26.70
Ill,	1	.62
In factories,	15	9.30
Canadian Army,	3	1.86
Laborers,	2	1.24
	161	100.00

TABLE 29. — *Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well,	83	51.55
Doing fairly well,	4	2.48
Doing badly,	8	4.97
Out of State and conduct unknown,	23	14.30
Whereabouts unknown,	43	26.70
	161	100.00

TABLE 30. — *Status Nov. 30, 1920, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army,	99
In the United States Navy,	115
In the United States Marines,	18
On parole to parents,	850
On parole to others,	79
On parole on own responsibility,	52
On parole at board,	88
On parole out of the State,	122
On parole to other relatives,	51
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown: —	
(a) This year,	80
(b) Previously,	129
	<hr/> 209
Canadian Army,	2
	<hr/>
Outside the school,	1,685

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 31. — *Changes in number of Industrial School boys on parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Total number of Industrial School boys on parole at end of year	
1919,	809
Number of boys paroled,	255
	<hr/>
Number of boys on visiting list,	1,064
Number of boys returned to Industrial School,	86
Became of age,	113
Committed to Massachusetts Reformatory,	17
Honorably discharged from custody,	18
Number of boys died,	1
	<hr/> 235
	<hr/>
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School on Nov. 30, 1920,	829
Net gain to department,	20

TABLE 32. — *Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys Nov. 30, 1920.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines,	210	25.34
Machinists,	20	2.42
Employed on farms,	29	3.50
Doing odd jobs,	19	2.30
In textile mills,	69	8.32
In shoe shops,	19	2.30
Classed as laborers,	38	4.58
Clerks and working in stores,	10	1.21
Other factories,	83	10.01
Recently released,	22	2.65
Teamsters,	38	4.58
In 20 different occupations,	53	6.40
In institutions,	31	3.73
Occupations unknown,	42	5.06
Out of State,	69	8.32
Idle,	16	1.92
In college and school,	4	.48
Whereabouts and occupation unknown,	55	6.64
Printing,	2	.24
	829	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 829 boys show that at the time of the last report 685, or 82 per cent, were doing well; 58, or 7 per cent, were doing fairly well; 31, or 4 per cent, were doing badly; 55, or 7 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33. — *Occupations of boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Whereabouts unknown,	5	4.44
In United States Army, Navy and Marines,	27	23.89
Teamsters,	5	4.44
Employed on farms,	3	2.65
In shoe shops,	3	2.65
In textile mills and other mills and factories,	27	23.89
Classed as laborers,	8	7.07
Machine shops,	1	.88
Out of State,	1	.88
Occupations unknown,	11	9.73
Odd jobs,	6	5.32
In other institutions,	5	4.44
Canadian Army,	1	.88
Idle,	10	8.84
	113	100.00

TABLE 34. — *Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well,	90	79.64
Doing fairly well,	4	3.53
Doing badly,	8	7.07
Conduct unknown,	6	5.32
Whereabouts unknown,	5	4.44
	113	100.00

There were 86 boys returned to the Industrial School for Boys for violation of their parole during the year ending Nov. 30, 1920.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 35. — *Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Salaries:—	
Superintendent,	\$2,195 00
Visitors,	19,101 95
Clerks,	3,255 53
	<hr/> \$24,552 48
Travel, visitors and boys:—	
Travel of visitors,	\$6,797 75
Carriage hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own auto,	2,509 85
Telephone and telegraph,	1,254 72
Travel for boys,	2,600 57
Carriage hire for boys,	667 27
Return of runaways and sundries,	204 91
	<hr/> 14,035 07
Office expenses:—	
Postage,	\$554 86
Printing,	278 13
Stationery,	393 20
Telephone and telegraph,	264 76
Sundries,	365 23
	<hr/> 1,856 18
Boys boarded out:—	
Board,	\$13,076 66
Clothing,	11,111 51
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists and hos- pital care),	744 34
	<hr/> 24,932 51
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out,	1,773 03
	<hr/>
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for boys,	\$67,149 27

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

Mrs. A. F. Everall, who had been superintendent for ten years, resigned in June of the present year to make her permanent home in the West. During the period of her service she had given her best to the State and to the girls who were under her care. Under her administration many efficient and progressive steps were taken in the training of the girls and the physical improvement of the institution. Through her insistence the new central school building was erected, and a thorough academic course instituted. The parole cottage was established, whereby the girls were given an opportunity for self-government and greater responsibility and freedom during their last few months in the school, thereby lessening the change from the institution to their re-establishment in the community.

NUMBER IN THE SCHOOL.

The following figures may be of interest. On Dec. 1, 1919, there were enrolled in the school 356 girls. During the year 118 new girls have been committed to the school. Two hundred and ten girls were placed during the year, and 46 returned to the school for violation of their parole. The average daily attendance has been 334.

THE ACADEMIC WORK.

The academic school year, 1919-20, has been very satisfactory, there having been fewer interruptions of the routine than in preceding years. With the exception of a few minor changes, the plan and execution of work at the school have been the same as in previous years.

On enrollment for her academic work at the central school building, the girl is given daily one-half day of academic work, the other half day of hand work. All grades, beginning

with the third and continuing through the first year of high, are provided. The first year of high school takes the form of an elementary commercial course and includes typewriting and bookkeeping. Although the course of study follows substantially along the lines prescribed by the public schools, yet in planning the academic work it is kept in mind that our girls are in our care a very short time; that they are ignorant of many of the everyday things of life; and that the majority do not receive further school training, but go out to earn their living by housework or otherwise, and for the most part marry young and establish homes of their own. The work must, therefore, be simple and direct, and of practical value to the girl. At the same time an attempt must be made to create an interest in wholesome things and give a broader view of life. If the girl can be convinced of the value of a good education, and if a desire can be created for further self-improvement, much has been accomplished.

To add incentive to progress, grades are subdivided and three promotions a year offered. This is of advantage both to slow pupils and to the brighter ones. Slow pupils who fail the first time realize there are still two chances for promotion before the end of the year, and are, therefore, not so easily discouraged. Girls who have simply forgotten work they have already been over, pick up the threads again and advance rapidly. Regular requirements are supplemented by physical training, music and drawing, all of which we feel to be of great value to our girls.

THE NEW GIRL.

The new girl is given her school work in the receiving cottage for three months, and thereby a threefold purpose is accomplished, — she is built up physically during this period; she is tested as to actual ability; she is taught that her training in the school is intended to open the door of opportunity for her, and therefore when transferred to a cottage for permanent residence she no longer has the antagonistic attitude towards the school and its work which frequently exists on her entrance to the institution. While in the receiving cottage she is also trained in sewing, so that when she enters the class known as Sewing I, she is able to make practical use of this knowledge.

THE RETURNED GIRL.

Girls who have been returned to the school for misbehavior or who have failed to make good in the community are now placed in a cottage by themselves. They are accorded fewer privileges than the girls in training, and with the exception of attendance at religious services are kept apart from them. There is a sewing class for the returned girls as in former years, and in addition to this class they may be called upon to do other work when needed, and as a consequence the school classes of girls in training are not so frequently interrupted.

THE BACKWARD GIRL.

Special provision is made for girls who grade very low on entrance to the institution. If, after individual instruction, they show little promise of mental development they are placed in a special cottage where two teachers devote their time to the training of these girls. If the girl proves to be of sufficiently low type, commitment to a school for defectives is recommended, or, if this is not possible because of lack of accommodations there, a long course of training in this cottage is substituted. The presence of such girls in an institution which stands as a training school is, of course, a detriment to the school.

THE YOUNGER GIRL.

Many of the younger girls who seem capable of adjusting themselves to conditions existing in the average family are, after a short course of training in the school, recommended to the parole department for placing in families where there are opportunities of attending the public schools. A few of the older girls who show special interest in school are also given this opportunity.

GENERAL.

The sewing is graded from plain sewing to dressmaking, and a certain amount is required of every girl. She may, however, in addition to this, take basketry or crocheting.

The kitchen training is given the girls in the individual cottages, but a supplementary domestic science course is given at the school building.

The increase in the use of library books has been very encouraging, not only books of fiction being taken, but also much non-fiction, the latter being called for largely in connection with the school work. Each girl selects from the shelves the book she wishes. These books, one fiction and one non-fiction, are kept one or two weeks, as the girl desires.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The exhibition in June, which has come to be an annual event, was conducted on somewhat different lines this year.

The entertainment consisted of an "Illustrated Magazine," made up of songs, tableaux and dances; and including a brief play, all of which were based on the life of the girls in the institution, and presented with the purpose of showing the public in an interesting way what we are doing at the Industrial School for Girls.

HEALTH.

The health of the institution for the year has been good, with the exception of the usual incidental illnesses. Continued medical treatment has been given for specific diseases at the infirmary.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year a number of improvements have been made. The building used as a repair shop by the carpenter has been remodeled into a three-room cottage, and is occupied by the foreman of the farm. A vegetable cellar, connected with the storehouse, has been completed. New stanchions, a manger and a new cement floor have been installed in the cow barn. A cement platform has been added to the storehouse. Some cement walks have been built. The farmhouse has been remodeled, a wing added, and a new steam-heating system installed. Hot water and heating pipes have been covered for the purpose of conservation of fuel. The introduction of an electrical equipment, consisting of a washing machine, a dryer and an ironer, has materially lessened the work in the laundry at Bolton Cottage.

NEED OF A NEW COTTAGE.

The accommodations at the school provide single rooms for only 268 girls. The daily average during the year has been 334. This necessitates many girls sleeping in dormitories, where it is hard to maintain discipline and train the girls in accordance with the standards of the American home. A new cottage is therefore very much needed.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

DR. CHESTER C. BECKLEY, *Supervising Physician.*

The following report of the medical work at the Industrial School for Girls for the year ending Nov. 30, 1920, is respectfully submitted.

There has been less sickness than in previous years. The number of admissions to the hospital has been greater than in some years, but the average number of days spent in hospital by each patient much less. Many girls with but slight indispositions have been treated, and many new arrivals have been isolated at the hospital.

Infectious diseases, especially acute respiratory infections, are frequently brought to the institution by visitors. During the months of February and March, as there were many cases of influenza throughout the State, visiting days were omitted on recommendation of the medical department. No influenza developed among the inmates of the school. One case of measles resulted from contact with a child who developed the disease while visiting the school.

There have been two serious accidents in both of which girls suffered fractured bones. One case of appendicitis was transferred to the Clinton Hospital for operation.

Two girls have been sent to the orthopedic department of the Massachusetts General Hospital for treatment of deformities and disabilities resulting from injuries received before commitment.

As a result of more active treatment of girls infected with syphilis during the past two years the segregation of these cases has been discontinued.

Dr. Louise L. MacLean has served as resident physician,

Dr. William E. Dolan, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, and Dr. Edward T. Fox as dentist.

Miss Catherine Kissack, who faithfully served as nurse for eight years, recently left to take a more desirable position.

Summary of Work done.

Number of physician's visits to the school,	235
Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients,	4,505
Number of cases admitted to hospital,	431
Average number of patients in hospital,	5
Average number of out-patients,	65
Number of new commitments examined by physician,	118
Number of returned girls examined by physician,	57
Total number of treatments for specific disease,	13,904
Operations, curetage,	3
Cellulitis,	1
Fractures,	2
Measles,	1
Appendicitis,	1
Transferred to other hospitals for treatment,	5
Number pregnant when committed,	6
Number immunized against tetanus,	5
Number given tuberculin (glandular tuberculosis),	3

Report of Work of Oculist.

Number of visits,	24
Number of eye, ear, nose and throat examinations of new inmates,	111
Number of other inmates whose vision was tested,	199
Number of ear examinations,	253
Number of nose examinations,	278
Number of throat examinations,	246
Operations for tonsils and adenoids,	30
Operations for adenoids only,	4
Number of prescriptions for glasses,	65
Number of new girls having defective vision,	40
Number of new girls having defective hearing,	9
Number of new girls having enlarged glands,	56

Report of Work of Dentist.

Number of different girls examined,	414
Amalgam fillings,	938
Cement fillings,	200
Enamel fillings,	246
Gold inlay fillings,	16

Gutta-percha fillings,	31
Silver inlay fillings,	1
Temporary fillings,	14
Gold crowns,	17
Full upper plates,	2
Partial plates,	11
Cleansings,	300
Extractions,	458
Gas administrations,	280
Novocaine administrations,	145
Bridge work, 4 teeth,	1
Porcelain crowns,	2
Richman crown,	1

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

TABLE 36. — *Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1919,	357	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions or whereabouts unknown, Nov. 30, 1919,	396	
		—
Total number in custody Nov. 30, 1919,	753	
Committed during the year ending Nov. 30, 1920,	118	
		— 871
Attained majority during year ending Nov. 30, 1919,	84	
Honorably discharged during year,	14	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment,	21	
Discharged (over age when committed),	1	
Deaths during year,	1	
		— 121
		—
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1920,	750	

TABLE 37. — *Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1919,	357	
Since committed,	118	
		— 475
Recalled to the school: —		
For a visit to the school,	14	
From a visit home,	3	
On account of illness,	5	
From hospital,	5	
From temporary place,	1	
For further training,	10	
For larceny,	7	
For running away from the school,	4	
For running away from place,	10	
For running away from hospital,	1	

Recalled to the school — *Con.*

For being immoral while a runaway,	10
While a runaway from place,	6
While a runaway from home,	4
For immoral conduct,	6
Because in danger of immoral conduct,	4
	<hr/> 180
	<hr/> 555

Released from the school: —

On parole to parents and relatives,	25
On parole to other families for wages,	137
On parole to other families to attend school, earning wages,	11
From a visit to the school,	14
For a visit,	4
Ran away from Industrial School,	5
Transferred to hospitals,	15
Transferred to schools for the feeble-minded,	15
Transferred to the Reformatory for Women,	5
To temporary place,	1
On becoming of age,	1
Discharged (over age when committed),	1
	<hr/> 234

Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1920, 321

¹ Seventy-five individual girls were returned during the year.

² Two hundred and twenty-two individual girls were released during the year.

TABLE 38. — *Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

GIRLS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.		GIRLS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1,	—	3 ¹	6,	2	—
1,	—	10 ¹	9,	2	1
1,	—	27 ¹	9,	2	2
4,	—	2	9,	2	3
1,	—	3	5,	2	5
3,	—	4	3,	2	6
2,	—	6	3,	2	7
2,	—	8	2,	2	8
1,	—	9	2,	2	9
1,	—	11	3,	2	10
1,	1	—	2,	2	11
2,	1	1	1,	3	—
2,	1	2	1,	3	1
1,	1	3	5,	3	2
4,	1	4	2,	3	5
4,	1	5	2,	3	6
11,	1	6	1,	3	10
7,	1	7	1,	3	11
8,	1	8	2,	4	—
4,	1	9	2,	4	3
13,	1	10	1,	4	11
5,	1	11	2,	5	3

Total number paroled for first time during year, 152; average length of stay in school, 2 years and 13 days.

¹ Days.

TABLE 39. — *Technical causes of commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Delinquent,	2
Delinquent child,	12
Fornication,	9
Idle and disorderly,	2
Idle, vagrant and vicious,	1
Larceny,	16
Lewdness,	6
Lewd and lascivious,	1
Lewd and lascivious conduct,	2
Lewd person,	1
Lewd person in speech and behavior,	1
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation,	1
Lewd and lascivious person,	3
Lewd and lascivious person in speech and behavior,	2
Being a runaway,	6
Runaway,	3
Stubborn,	4
Stubbornness,	15
Stubborn child,	25
Stubborn, disobedient child,	1
Being a stubborn, disobedient child,	2
Vagrancy,	1
Vagrant,	1
Transfer from Division of Child Guardianship,	1
<hr/>	
Total number committed,	118

TABLE 40. — *Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Between 10 and 11 years,	2
Between 11 and 12 years,	1
Between 12 and 13 years,	2
Between 13 and 14 years,	14
Between 14 and 15 years,	23
Between 15 and 16 years,	32
Between 16 and 17 years,	43
Between 17 and 18 years,	1

Total number committed, 118
Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 4 months and 1 day.

TABLE 41. — *Nativity of girls committed to the Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Born in the United States,	101
Born in foreign countries,	17
Austria,	1
Canada,	4
Finland,	1
Italy,	4
Russia,	4
Portugal,	1
Greece,	1
West Indies,	1
<hr/>	
Total,	118

TABLE 42. — *Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Both parents born in the United States,	43
Both parents foreign born,	53
Father native born and mother foreign,	12
Father foreign born and mother native,	5
Mother native, father unknown,	2
Mother foreign, father unknown,	2
Nativity of both parents unknown,	1
<hr/>	
Total,	118

TABLE 43. — *Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

In school,	24
Housework at home,	8
Housework at foster home,	1
Housework for wages,	1
Housework in institution,	1
Factory,	12
Miscellaneous,	4
Idle,	67
<hr/>	
Total number committed,	118

TABLE 44. — *Educational progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

In high school (first year),	5	In school when committed,	23
In high school (second year),	1	Out of school less than one	
Through grade IX,	3	year,	29
In grade IX,	6	Out of school between one and	
In grade VIII,	18	two years,	29
In grade VII,	22	Out of school between two and	
In grade VI,	21	three years,	26
In grade V,	26	Out of school between three	
In grade IV,	9	and four years,	11
In grade III,	1		—
In grade II,	1	Total number committed,	118
In ungraded and special			
classes,	5		
Total number committed,			

REPORT OF TREASURER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1920:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1919,	\$1,636 91
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*Receipts.**Institution Receipts.*

Sales:—

Food,	\$15 00	
Farm and stable:—		
Cows and calves,	348 00	
		\$363 00

Miscellaneous receipts:—

Commission from Retirement Board,	13 26	
		376 26

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance of 1919,	\$5,906 88	
Approved schedules of 1920,	148,598 14	
		154,505 02

Special appropriations,	2,517 71
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Special funds:—

Rogers book,	\$48 20	
Fay,	100 00	
		148 20

Total,	\$159,184 10
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Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth:—

Institution receipts,	\$376 26	
Refunds account of maintenance,	100 15	
		\$476 41

Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance November schedule, 1919,	\$7,732 04	
Eleven months' schedules, 1920,	147,691 37	
November advances,	608 15	
		156,031 56

Special appropriations, approved schedules,	\$2,517 71	
Less advances, last year's report,	188 25	
		2,329 46

Amount carried forward,	\$158,837 43
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Amount brought forward,		\$158,837 43	
Special funds: —			
Fay,	\$100 00		
Rogers book,	48 20		
			148 20
Balance Nov. 30, 1920: —			
In bank,	\$38 30		
In office,	160 17		
			198 47
Total,		\$159,184 10	

MAINTENANCE.

Balance from previous year, brought forward,	\$1,652 62	
Appropriation, current year,	154,150 00	
Total,	\$155,802 62	
Expenses (as analyzed below),	155,672 86	
Balance held open account work not completed on heating system for Elm Cottage,		\$129 76

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services: —

Catharine M. Campbell, superintendent, \$1,720 83	
Amy P. Everall, former superintendent, 1,041 65	
	\$2,762 48
Medical,	3,814 92
Administration,	4,186 86
Ward service (female),	17,190 02
Industrial and educational department,	10,551 52
Repairs,	3,471 59
Farm,	11,619 09
Stable, garage and grounds,	787 91
	\$54,384 39

Religious instruction: —

Catholic,	\$600 00
Hebrew,	227 20
Protestant,	630 48
Other,	50 00
	1,507 68

Travel, transportation and office expenses: —

Advertising,	\$7 82
Postage,	275 00
Stationery and office supplies,	536 40
Telephone and telegraph,	290 49
Travel,	289 06
Freight,	14 31
	1,413 08

Food: —

Flour,	\$5,944 06	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	1,148 39	
Bread, crackers, etc.,	133 18	
Amounts carried forward,	\$7,225 63	\$57,305 15

Amounts brought forward, \$7,225 63 \$57,305 15

Food — *Con.*

Peas and beans (canned and dried),	635 23
Macaroni and spaghetti,	245 57
Potatoes,	73 60
Meat,	5,864 88
Fish (fresh, cured and canned),	1,494 32
Butter,	118 14
Butterine, etc.,	324 00
Peanut butter,	673 67
Cheese,	249 23
Coffee,	426 91
Coffee substitutes,	95 98
Tea,	70 24
Cocoa,	112 98
Eggs (fresh), storage and water glass,	172 84
Sugar (cane),	3,462 21
Fruit (fresh),	50 11
Fruit (dried and preserved),	231 04
Lard and substitutes,	737 19
Molasses and syrups,	446 56
Vegetables (canned and dried),	134 84
Seasonings and condiments,	566 21
Yeast, baking powder, etc.,	247 21
Sundry foods,	69 56
Freight,	509 99

24,238 14

Clothing and materials: —

Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$2,524 91
Clothing (outer),	1,704 68
Clothing (under),	960 78
Dry goods for clothing,	5,205 27
Hats and caps,	159 71
Leather and shoe findings,	458 22
Machinery for manufacturing,	38 27
Socks and smallwares,	920 96
Freight,	34 89

12,007 69

Furnishings and household supplies: —

Beds, bedding, etc.,	\$1,736 90
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	466 28
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	358 58
Dry goods and small wares,	34 89
Electric lamps,	91 52
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,	1,451 11
Kitchen and household wares,	1,560 41
Laundry supplies and materials,	2,001 63
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,	229 20
Machinery for manufacturing,	145 07
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	406 60
Sundries,	357 20
Freight,	126 38
Store house supplies,	56 46

\$9,022 23

Amount carried forward, \$102,573 21

Amount brought forward, \$102,573 21

Medical and general care:—

Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$79 96
Entertainments, games, etc.,	159 09
Manual training supplies,	173 51
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	1,750 82
Medical attendance (extra),	78 03
Patients boarded out,	37 14
Return of runaways,	40 00
School books and supplies,	290 68
Flags, bunting, etc.,	11 88
Combs and toilet articles,	239 25
Trunks, handbags, etc.,	568 01
Girls' pictures,	27 09
Freight,	67 71
Rent of room for employees,	12 14

3,535 31

Heat, light and power:—

Coal (bituminous),	\$2,913 11
Freight and cartage,	4,233 03
Coal (anthracite),	5,939 60
Freight and cartage,	2,736 69
Wood,	222 03
Electricity,	1,310 97
Oil and kerosene,	173 75
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	122 85
Freight,	5 98

17,658 01

Farm:—

Bedding materials,	\$350 73
Blacksmithing and supplies,	139 05
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	241 57
Dairy equipment and supplies,	116 76
Fencing materials,	33 40
Fertilizers,	1,308 10
Grain, etc.,	10,374 07
Hay,	397 55
Harnesses and repairs,	236 89
Horses,	375 00
Labor (not on pay roll),	190 75
Rent of pasture,	100 00
Spraying materials,	144 79
Stable and barn supplies,	106 08
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	447 82
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	697 62
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	58 50
Freight,	27 98
Tractor supplies and parts,	72 83
Poultry house supplies,	8 33

15,427 82

Garage, stable and grounds:—

Automobile repairs and supplies,	\$654 08
Blacksmithing and supplies,	57 03
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	116 59

Amounts carried forward, \$827 70 \$139,194 35

Amounts brought forward, \$827 70 \$139,194 35

Garage, stable and grounds — *Con.*

Harnesses and repairs,	11 35
Labor (not on pay roll),	133 67
Spraying materials,	46 00
Stable supplies,	49 72
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	38 53
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	18 52
Veterinary,	2 50

1,127 99

Repairs, ordinary: —

Brick,	\$163 60
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	278 36
Electrical work and supplies,	686 58
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	615 87
Labor (not on pay roll),	624 38
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	2,986 25
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	992 92
Plumbing and supplies,	991 52
Roofing and materials,	155 39
Steam fittings and supplies,	303 31
Tools, machines, etc.,	82 17
Boilers, repairs,	441 84
Engines, repairs,	90 67
Freight,	95 96

8,508 82

Repairs and renewals: —

Heating system, Elm Cottage,	\$728 03
Telephone to Bolton Cottage,	110 80
Plumbing and renewals,	520 40
Furnace and heater sections,	320 29
Stanchions and mangers,	1,215 20
Remodeling carpenter shop to tenement,	672 35
Laundry equipment at Bolton Cottage,	864 31
Completing vegetable cellar,	490 24
Pipe covering,	1,920 08

6,841 70

Total expenses for maintenance, \$155,672 86

Special Appropriations.

Balance Dec. 1, 1919,	\$2,517 71
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	2,517 71

Balance Nov. 30, 1920, carried to next year, —

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Total expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Vegetable cellar,	Spec. Acts 1919, chap. 153,	\$5,000 00	\$2,517 71	\$5,000 00	—
		\$5,000 00	\$2,517 71	\$5,000 00	—

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

<i>Resources.</i>		
Cash on hand,		\$198 47
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money):—		
Account of maintenance,	\$596 69	
Refund returned to treasurer,	11 46	
		608 15
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1920, schedule, .	7,174 87	
		<hr/> \$7,981 49
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Account schedule of November bills approved in December,		\$7,174 87
Account schedule of November bills approved in November but not paid,		806 62
		<hr/> \$7,981 49

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 334.52.
 Total cost for maintenance, \$155,672.86.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$8.9492.
 Receipt from sales, \$363.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0209.
 All other institution receipts, \$13.26.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.00076.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Nov. 30, 1920.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

176 acres (Lancaster farm),	\$9,200 00	
7 acres woodland,	400 00	
33 acres (Bolton),	2,835 00	
12 acres (Broderick lot),	1,000 00	
30 acres woodland (Hamilton lot),	700 00	
10 acres woodland,	300 00	
Water works, reservoir and land,	7,500 00	
Sewer systems,	10,000 00	
		<hr/>
		\$31,935 00

Buildings.

Storehouse,	\$5,000 00	
Hospital,	10,000 00	
Chapel,	14,000 00	
Putnam cottage,	18,000 00	
Fisher cottage,	18,000 00	
Richardson cottage,	18,000 00	
Rogers cottage,	16,000 00	
Fay cottage,	16,300 00	
Mary Lamb cottage,	16,000 00	
Elm cottage,	7,000 00	
Farmhouse,	2,000 00	
Bolton cottage,	21,000 00	
Honor cottage,	31,000 00	
Pines cottage,	29,000 00	
Dairy,	1,200 00	
Large barn,	13,350 00	
Bolton farm buildings,	3,000 00	
Holden shops,	900 00	
Hose house,	200 00	
Piggery,	1,700 00	
Silo,	500 00	
		<hr/>
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$242,150 00	\$31,935 00

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	. . . . .	\$242,150 00	\$31,935 00
Ice houses,	. . . . .	1,000 00	
Spring houses,	. . . . .	100 00	
Reservoir gate house,	. . . . .	200 00	
Pump building and machinery,	. . . . .	1,500 00	
Administration building,	. . . . .	14,900 00	
Electric wiring and telephone system,	. . . . .	10,500 00	
Schoolhouse,	. . . . .	40,000 00	
Heating unit and underground conduits,	. . . . .	11,500 00	
High-pressure water system,	. . . . .	5,340 00	
Fire escapes, additional,	. . . . .	300 00	
Vegetable cellar,	. . . . .	5,500 00	
		<hr/>	332,990 00
Total real estate,	. . . . .		\$364,925 00
PERSONAL PROPERTY.			
Personal property,	. . . . .		74,916 74
			<hr/>
Total valuation of property,	. . . . .		\$439,841 74

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Number in Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year, .	—	357	357
Number received during year (committed, 169; returned from parole, 56), .	—	175	175
Number passing out of the institution during the year, .	—	211	211
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution, . .	—	321	321
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year, .	—	334.52	334.52
Average number of officers and employees during the year, .	17	56	73

Number in Care of the Parole Branch.

Number in care of Parole Branch for part or all of the year, . . .	506
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody,	121
Employees of Parole Branch,	15

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —

Salaries and wages,	\$54,384 39
Travel, transportation, etc.,	1,413 08
Food,	24,238 14
Religious instruction,	1,507 68
Clothing and material,	12,007 69
Furnishings and household supplies,	9,022 33
Medical and general care,	3,535 31
Heat, light and power,	17,658 01
Farm and stable,	15,427 82
Grounds,	1,127 99
Repairs, ordinary,	8,508 82
Repairs and renewals,	6,841 70
Total,	\$155,672 86

Extraordinary expenses: —

Vegetable cellar,	2,517 71
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Total for institution, \$158,190 57

Expenditures for Parole Branch.

Salaries,	\$21,079 46	
Visitors' traveling and office expenses,	5,016 81	
Traveling and hospital expenses, board, etc., for the girls,	2,833 19	
Total,	<hr/>	\$28,929 46

Total expenditures for the Industrial School for Girls,
and the Girls Parole Branch, \$187,120 03

Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries, wages and labor should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineers' supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.

Superintendent of Parole Branch: EDITH N. BURLEIGH.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

EDITH N. BURLEIGH, *Superintendent.*

In this time of social unrest and of increased responsibilities for women the necessity of careful parole for the girls removed from the community for the special training of an institution was never more manifest.

Wisdom and youth seldom consort together, even under the advantages of well-ordered homes, where children are taught from early childhood that obedience and self-control do not interfere with happiness. That these girls, who have had so little in their lives of the discipline which helps people to face the responsibilities of citizenship, need long-continued training, both in the institution and on parole, to make up to them in some degree these lacks, will be made clearer by a brief statement of conditions as revealed upon investigation.

These studies of home conditions and of the history of the girl previous to her commitment are made by the assistant superintendent of the Girls Parole Branch, Miss A. F. Cree, with the part-time assistance of one of the visitors, and are the basis of the treatment of the girl, both in the institution and on parole. A careful differentiation is made in the reports between verified facts and the impressions of the worker, so that the benefits of both are available.

The first step is hearing the girl's own story. This interview at the school may give important clues to the character of the home and the causes of her behavior. The fact of having seen the girl at the institution helps to establish those friendly relations with the parents so helpful to successful parole.

Mental examinations are of great assistance in determining the girl's accountability and in indicating how much it is right to expect of her. In many instances they cannot be considered final, as, under proper care, including cure of physical handicaps whenever possible, a girl may show un-

suspected powers of development. The time is slowly but surely coming when scientific personality studies will be an accepted part of correctional treatment.

Tables 39 to 44, inclusive, give other facts relating to the girls committed during the year.

The institution teaches the girl many things, both material and spiritual, in preparation for life outside. The practical application of these lessons to the need of the individual girl upon her restoration to the community is the vital use of parole.

One hundred and fifty-two girls have been paroled for the first time during the year, and 31 girls who had been returned to the institution for serious cause, making a total of 183 girls taken out of the school. The trustees decide in every instance whether the girl shall be paroled to her own home or placed to do housework or to attend public schools.

In the brief space of an annual report no adequate statement can be made of the innumerable things which have to be considered in "placing" a delinquent girl. The "placing" is in charge of Miss Grace C. Albee, whose long experience in the work has proved that this specialization makes possible a trained judgment which can give to each girl the advantage of all the resources available, and which can make a standardization of places.

It is undoubtedly true that "many a delinquent girl can succeed only in a specially favorable environment, specially adapted to her needs."

"The objects of placing are first to hold the girl away from her old companions, away from her old reputation, and in spite of her own restlessness; second, to give her protection; and lastly, to develop and train her."

The general unreliability of the girls, the mental incapacities of so many of them, and their instability present many difficulties in selecting places which offer possibilities of success. The girl's chances of making good depend upon this selection followed up by the watchful care of the visitor, who has constantly to assist the girl and the employer in their mutual adjustments.

We need all sorts of good places; "easy places for the

physically weak; places with varied resources to hold the interest of the lively; plain homes for the chronic pilferers; simple homes for those to whom high standards of work are too great a mental strain; high-wage places for the most competent; tight places with firm employers for those most immorally inclined or prone to run; places with opportunities for education for the brighter girls; very motherly homes for the younger ones and for the young mothers and babies; and places with long-suffering women for the fiery tempered, for the stubborn and the untidy."

These are only a few of the things that have to be considered. Much careful thought has to be put into selecting places for the girls who have had specific disease.

"Many a girl learns best by imitating those whom she likes. With a lovable, high-minded employer a girl unconsciously works herself into a new concept of life and new ideals of a home, while her character is being built up till she can stand more freedom and the strain of home conditions." The above quotations are from a report on placing, written by Miss Albee.

Three hundred and sixty-eight different places have been used 633 times for 361 different girls. Thirty-six girls have remained in one place during the entire year. Three others were in one place for the year, except for a vacation period, and two schoolgirls remained in one place for the year. Two hundred and seventeen places were looked up of which 130 were used.

Miss Sarah W. Carpenter, who has charge of the girls on parole who are in public schools, has made the following report: —

It is now five years since we began to parole girls in foster homes to attend the public schools. During this time 70 different girls have attended school. Three have been graduated from high school and 21 from grammar school. In not one instance has a girl behaved in school in a way to warrant complaint. There have been failures of various kinds. Some have proved unworthy of the school privilege, and some have proved mentally inadequate and have had to be dropped. Marked development has been shown in the girls who have attended school during the entire five years. More than one girl has found herself and has become a useful member of society.

The schoolroom is the normal place for the normal adolescent girl. Here she finds the society and the interests suited to her. Our girl is ambitious to be the equal of the other members of the class, both in appearance and in scholarship, and in each she has been the equal.

One girl completed the first and second year high school studies in one year, and was much disappointed when she was not permitted to take third and fourth years in one.

When a girl has reached her limit in her ability to learn she invariably becomes restless. She is then removed from the school and allowed to go to work, and whether she goes back to housework, works in a factory, or obtains a position at a telephone switchboard, her work is better, her manners are better and she fills a better place in society because of her education.

At the annual "school party" last June there were present 29 of this year's schoolgirls. By way of entertainment one of our former Industrial School girls, now a fine-appearing, dignified and efficient woman of twenty-nine years, told of her four years' service in France as an army nurse. As a graduate of one of our Boston hospitals she gave her services in a way that won for her the Croix de Guerre.

We have had in school during the past year 37 girls ranging in age from twelve to nineteen years. Sixteen have attended high school, 18 have attended grammar school, 2 have attended business school and 1 has been at a seminary.

Every girl in school is in a home where she also earns a small wage. Through the summer the girls earned excellent wages, even to \$10 a week, which serves to support them during the next winter. In this way a girl very soon becomes self-supporting. One girl was entirely self-supporting during her four years of high school.

Medical care of the girls is an important function of parole.

Miss Caroline I. Field has continued her invaluable volunteer service in taking girls to out-patient departments of hospitals for diagnosis and treatment. One hundred and two different girls have been 296 times. Fewer serious operations have been necessary this year than last.

Sixty-two girls have been taken to the Psychopathic Hospital for observation, and Dr. William Healy of the Judge Baker Foundation has examined or re-examined 11 girls. Of the girls examined at the Psychopathic Hospital, 20 were pronounced "feeble-minded," 4 "moron," 1 "subnormal," 6 "mentally deficient" (one of these with "psychosis" and one "epileptic"), 15 "constitutional psychopathic inferiority," 8 "conduct disorder," 8 "not insane, not feeble-minded."

Five hundred and six individual girls have been in the care of the Girls Parole Branch during the year. The daily average number of girls has been 330.99, 23 more than last year, and 50 more than in 1918. The weekly per capita cost has been \$1.68.

Ninety-eight girls passed out of the care of the trustees. Of this number, 14 received honorable discharge, which means an unblemished record on parole and belief in their future good conduct; 51 were doing well when they became of age; 7 were doing badly; and the conduct of 8 was doubtful and of 18 unknown, because of being a runaway, out of the State and therefore unvisited, in an institution when becoming of age, or too recently paroled.

The work has been handicapped by the resignation of two visitors, Miss Helen M. Guyton and Miss Frances R. Harris. Two efficient workers have been found, Miss Marguerite C. Gould and Miss Sarah Dechter, who are adapting themselves to the demands of their positions.

The girls and the State owe much to the untiring loyalty and devotion of the visitors, who have met emergencies and long hours with unfailing good spirit. Each girl is an individual problem, with a special call upon the sympathy and understanding of the visitor, who gives unstintedly of herself.

This brief review can cover only inadequately the year's work. Its constant inspiration is the need of the girl for friendship and guidance in this most trying period, and the desire aroused thereby to understand and at least partially remedy the conditions which have caused her delinquencies.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

TABLE 45. — *Summary of certain phases of work of visitors of Girls Parole Branch, year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Number of visits to girls in place,	1,616
Number of visits to girls at home,	390
Number of interviews with girls elsewhere (in office, at Industrial School, etc.),	2,125
Number of trips (to train, etc.) with girls,	1,208
Number of trips to hospital with girls,	327
Number of trips to private doctors with girls,	39
Number of trips to dentists with girls,	49
Number of homes visited and investigated,	391
Number of homes visited with girl,	59
Number of shopping trips with or for girls,	485
Number of interviews with parents and relatives,	1,447
Number of interviews with other people,	3,137
Number of times runaways hunted,	123
Number of places investigated,	217
Number of visits to court,	26
Number of visits at the Industrial School,	62
Number of visits at other institutions,	92
Number of errands (checking trunks, etc.),	313
Number of visits to public schools,	14

TABLE 46. — *Status Nov. 30, 1920, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts,	60
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts,	14
On parole in families, earning wages,	206
At work elsewhere, not living with relatives,	12
Attending school, earning wages,	19
Attending school, living at home,	2
Out of State, in place,	2
In hospitals,	11
Married (subject to recall for cause),	57
Temporarily in House of the Good Shepherd,	3
Boarding temporarily,	2

Left home or place, whereabouts unknown:—

(a) This year,	25
(b) Previously,	16

 429

In the school Nov. 30, 1920,	321
--	-----

 750
TABLE 47. — *Cash account of girls on parole, year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Balance on deposit, Dec. 1, 1919,	\$11,817	12
Cash received from savings to credit of 358 girls from Dec. 1, 1919, to Nov. 30, 1920,	\$15,763	78
Cash received from parents or other relatives to credit of 12 girls,	123	30
Cash received from other sources,	250	15
Interest on deposits,	324	11
<hr/>		
By 1,359 deposits with the department,	16,461	34
<hr/>		
	\$28,278	46
Cash withdrawn by 351 girls,	14,027	32
<hr/>		
Balance on deposit Nov. 30, 1920,	\$14,251	14

TABLE 48. — *Girls' savings withdrawn during year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

[Cash withdrawn on account of 351 girls, some drawing for more than one purpose.]

REASONS FOR WITHDRAWAL.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
Clothing,	240	\$7,824 75
Dentist,	43	567 81
Doctors, medicine, glasses, etc.,	69	422 01
To help at home,	13	452 38
Board,	127	773 20
Traveling expenses, including express and telephone, and ex- penses in returning runaway wards,	84	248 24
Expenses for baby,	15	241 17
Hospital,	25	265 73
Overpaid wages, returned to employer,	3	13 03
Christmas and spending money,	29	159 86
To pay for articles or money stolen or destroyed,	11	227 93
Schooling and rental of typewriters,	4	67 25
Transferred to other institutions,	2	13 34
Liberty Bonds,	2	20 70
Girls becoming of age,	79	2,673 76
<hr/>		\$13,971 16
Trust accounts drawn for clothing and other expenses of babies,	3	56 16
<hr/>		\$14,027 32

TABLE 49. — *Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending Nov. 30, 1920.*

Salaries: —		
Edith N. Burleigh, superintendent,	\$2,250 00	
Visitors,	15,019 48	
Clerks,	3,612 48	
Extra clerks,	197 50	
	<hr/>	\$21,079 46
Visitors: —		
Travel,	\$3,111 61	
Carriage hire,	299 40	
	<hr/>	3,411 01
Office expenses: —		
Advertising,	\$41 75	
Postage,	364 56	
Printing,	174 90	
Stationery and office supplies,	285 43	
Telephone and telegrams,	712 25	
Sundries,	26 91	
	<hr/>	1,605 80
Total expended for administration and visiting, . . .		<hr/> \$26,096 27
Assistance to girls: —		
Board,	\$456 31	
Clothing,	977 23	
Medicine and medical attendance (including dental work),	532 63	
Travel,	827 11	
Miscellaneous,	39 91	
	<hr/>	
Total expended for girls,		<hr/> 2,833 19
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls,		<hr/> \$28,929 46

VOLUNTEER WORKERS.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston.
Miss Caroline I. Field,	Boston.
Mrs. Thomas C. Brennan,	Boston.
Mrs. A. S. Cowherd,	Jamaica Plain.
Miss Lillian S. Long,	Roxbury.

PART III

TRUST FUNDS

TRUST FUNDS.¹

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$4,771 27	\$24,200 00	\$28,971 27
<i>Receipts in 1919-20.</i>			
Income from investments, . . . \$1,186 18			1,186 18
Securities matured, sold or transferred, 1,000 00			
	2,186 18		
Securities purchased or transferred, . . .		1,000 00	
	\$6,957 45	\$25,200 00	\$30,157 45
<i>Payments in 1919-20.</i>			
Securities purchased or transferred, . . .	1,000 00		
Securities matured, sold or transferred, . .		1,000 00	
Balance Nov. 30, 1920,	\$5,957 45	\$24,200 00	\$30,157 45
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Athol bonds,		\$1,500 00	
Boston & Albany R.R. Co. certificates,		300 00	
Everett bond,		3,000 00	
New York bond,		1,000 00	
Northern Pacific & Great Northern R.R. Co. bonds,		5,000 00	
West Brookfield bonds,		1,000 00	
Worcester Trust Company,		400 00	
Easthampton note,		6,000 00	
Norwood note,		6,000 00	
		\$24,200 00	
Cash on hand,		5,957 45	\$30,157 45

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1919,		\$20,000 00	\$20,000 00
No transactions in 1919-20.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1920,		20,000 00	20,000 00
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. certificate,		\$14,000 00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds,		5,000 00	
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate,		1,000 00	
			\$20,000 00

¹ Under the provisions of Chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver-General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of trustees.

Income, Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$6,199 00		\$6,199 00
<i>Receipts in 1919-20.</i>			
Income from investments,	1,713 46		1,713 46
	\$7,912 46		\$7,912 46
<i>Payments in 1919-20.</i>			
Lyman School for Boys,	1,119 81		1,119 81
Balance Nov. 30, 1920,	\$6,792 65		\$6,792 65
Cash on hand, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$6,792 65

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1919, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1919-20.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1920, . . . . .	. . . . .	1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Athol bonds, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$327 58	\$100 00	\$427 58
<i>Receipts in 1919-20.</i>			
Income from investments,	59 41		59 41
Balance Nov. 30, 1920,	\$386 99	\$100 00	\$486 99
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. stock, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$100 00	
Cash on hand, . . . . .	. . . . .	386 99	\$486 99

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1919-20.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1920,		1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
American Telephone and Telegraph Company bonds,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$41 03		\$41 03
<i>Receipts in 1919-20.</i>			
Income from investments,	42 02		42 02
Balance Nov. 30, 1920,	\$83 05		\$83 05
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand,			\$83 05

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1919,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1919-20.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1920,		1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Middleborough bond,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$233 86		\$233 86
<i>Receipts in 1919-20.</i>			
Income from investments,	44 59		44 59
	\$278 45		\$278 45
<i>Payments in 1919-20.</i>			
Industrial School for Girls,	100 00		100 00
Balance Nov. 30, 1920,	\$178 45		\$178 45
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand,			\$178 45

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1919,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1919-20.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1920,		1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Quincy bond,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$53 55		\$53 55
<i>Receipts in 1919-20.</i>			
Income from investments,	36 15		36 15
	\$89 70		\$89 70
<i>Payments in 1919-20.</i>			
Industrial School for Girls,	48 20		48 20
Balance Nov. 30, 1920,	\$41 50		\$41 50
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand,			\$41 50

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